THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY

VOLUME XXX *July 1946* NUMBER 3

THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY

VOLUME XXX *July 1946* NUMBER 3

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THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY

QUARTERLY

VOLUME XXX JULY 1946 NUMBER 3

CHARLES E. BAKER, *Editor*

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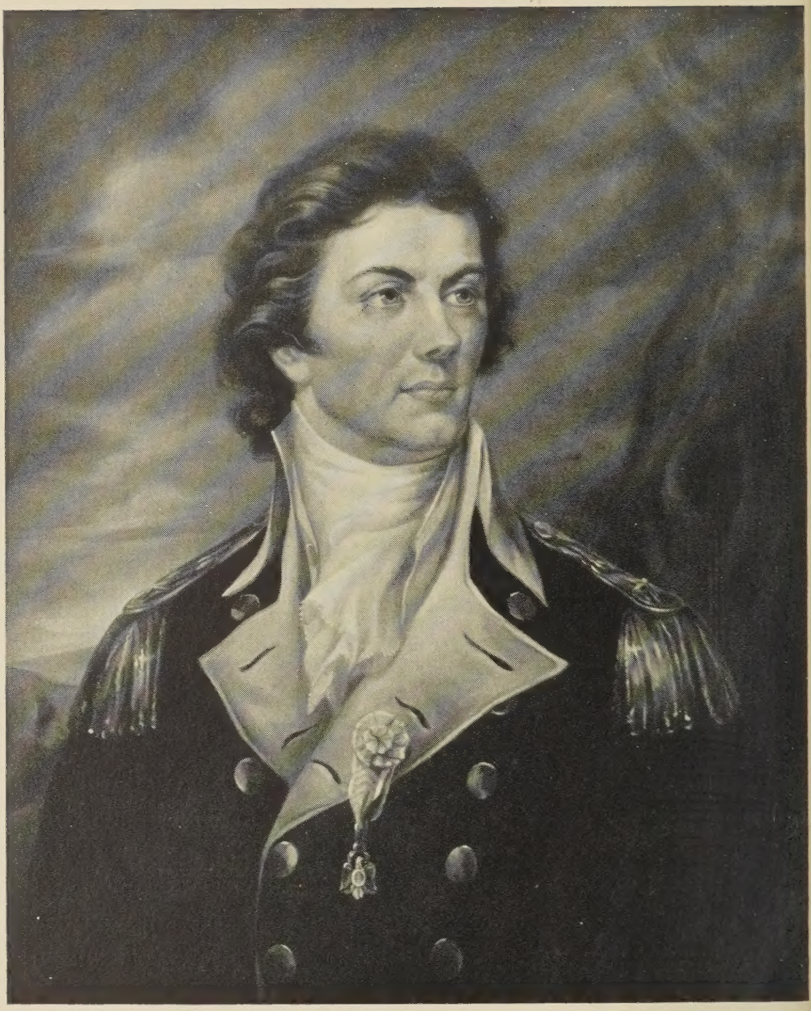

THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO (1746–1817)

Based on engraving of a portrait by Antoine Oleszczynski
Gift of George A. Zabriskie, 1940

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PARALLELS AND CONTRASTS

by GEORGE A. ZABRISKIE

WHEN this article was started we had in mind to point out the striking similarity of two young men, 170 years ago, who obeyed an impulse to leave their homelands in order to help a struggling people attain their independence.

From different countries and of entirely different stock, both nourished the same ideas of Freedom. Both elected to throw in their lot with ours, offered their services, were accepted, and both became officers in the Continental Army, where they rendered distinguished service. Both were awarded high honors, including the badge of the Cincinnati; and both received substantial recognition from Congress.

After we had achieved our independence, both returned to their native lands and took laudable parts in liberation movements there, losing personal fortunes in the process. Both later revisited

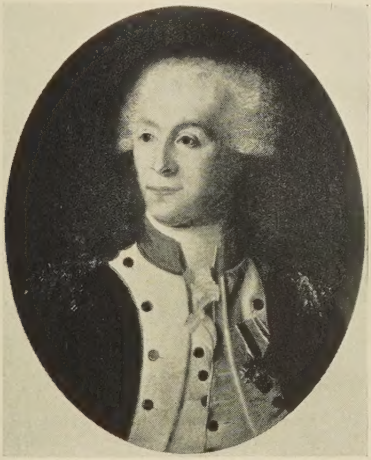
the country whose freedom they had helped to establish, were enthusiastically received and fortunate enough to have their financial plight alleviated by Congress, though this last could not, ever so slightly, convey our sense of obligation nor express adequately our feeling of affection and devotion. It has been said that "gratitude is a quality of the heart"; if so there was nothing wrong with the quality of most of the hearts that beat in the breasts of the founders of this Republic.

To continue with the parallels: both Lafayette and Kosciuszko were interested in the freedom of the negro and his elevation to citizenship; both inaugurated plans with that end in view and in neither case were those plans consummated. Both had the greatest confidence in and admiration for Thomas Jefferson and both left the administration of their American affairs in his hands.

Now, that is a long list of parallels—pretty hard to find their match. What about the contrasts? There are bound to be some, even though they may not have been of the individuals' making, and there is no better place than the archives of this Society to learn of them so "he that readeth may run."

Let's take Lafayette first. We all know that he spent large sums, depleted his pocketbook in behalf of the United States during the war, even went into debt—yet refused to be reimbursed. That of course couldn't go on forever, so one day—April 2, 1802—his friend Du Pont de Nemours wrote a letter to Mr. Jefferson indicating that Lafayette might look with favor upon something more than just expressions of admiration and friendship—not that he wanted any gratuity from us, but he wouldn't mind being repaid for moneys spent in the service of the United States during the Revolution. Du Pont, being a business man, went a little farther, saying the friends of Lafayette were led to believe "that Congress would find some means to come to the assistance of the skillful and intrepid warrior, of the honest and virtuous man who had helped the United States, etc."—even suggesting sums like $20,000 to enable him to repay his American debts, another

$20,000 to purchase cattle and agricultural implements, and another $20,000 in U. S. Bonds as a reserve fund. This didn't seem enough to Du Pont upon reflection, so on the following day he wrote Mr. Jefferson again, saying that Lafayette had expended something like $200,000 of his own money for the cause of



MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE (1757–1834)
Painted by an unidentified artist, 1784,
for General Ebenezer Stevens
who gave it to the Society in 1817

American independence, that his present income was only $1,500 and his debts about $20,000, which last amount was corrected later to $50,000.

Now, whether Congress would act favorably on that was a question in Jefferson's mind and being a good lawyer as well as a good politician he thought of another plan. This was an act passed by Congress after the close of the war, enabling soldiers and officers who had served in the United States army to receive land grants, according to their rank and the duration of their services. Lafayette had failed to take advantage of the provisions of that act to claim the land to which he was entitled and the

time limit had expired: but it seemed far easier to ask for an extension of time in his favor than to vote a special appropriation.

This was accomplished when the bill came for final approval before the Senate on March 3, 1803, reading: "That the Secretary of War be and is hereby authorized to issue land grants to Major General Lafayette for 11,520 acres which shall in his option be located, surveyed and patented . . . north of the river Ohio and above the mouth of the Kentucky river." Lafayette received this news in Paris and while his joy was great he soon perceived that it was a long way from ready money. Jefferson also realized this and also that the best lands north of the Ohio had already been taken, so a transfer to Louisiana was proposed and in July 1804 Lafayette was apprised that favorable action on this had been taken by Congress.

Then followed an offer for Lafayette to become the first Governor of Louisiana which was declined and, writing to Governor Claiborne on August 30, 1804, Jefferson said:

> inclosed herewith you will receive the commissions. among these is one for yourself as Governor. with respect to this I will enter frank explanations. This office was originally destined for a person whose great services and established fame would have rendered him peculiarly acceptable to the Nation at large. . . .

None of all this however relieved the needs of Lafayette—he was ill and in April 1808 he wrote pathetically to Jefferson, "I am on the brink of ruin, and would have been, by this time, passed every possibility of redemption, had not the benevolent patience of creditors enabled me, hitherto, to wait the effect of expectations formed several years ago." It was only in May four years later that he had assurances that he would be able to dispose of part of the land and sell it to an English company, and not until August 1814 was he able to write that, "thanks to the munificence of Congress and the kindness of his friends, he was perfectly clear of debts and pecuniary embarrassments."

Riches had a way of taking wings then as well as now, so ten years later—in 1824—we find the Marquis once again in financial straits and his friends in America rallying to his support. This

eventuated in "A Bill making provision for General Lafayette" up in Congress:

Be it enacted, &c. That the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars be, and the same is hereby, granted to Major General Lafayette, in compensation for his important services and expenditure during the American Revolution, and, that, for this purpose, a stock to that amount be issued in his favor, dated the 4th July, 1824, bearing an annual interest of six percent, payable quarter yearly, and redeemable on the 31st December, 1834.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted.* That one complete and entire Township of land be, and the same is hereby, granted to the said Major General Lafayette. . . .

This tract of land comprising some 25,040 acres near Tallahassee, Florida, recently purchased from Spain, was sold some time later and from an article on the subject by the best authority we have, Kathryn T. Abbey of the Florida State College for Women, the amount of money realized by the heirs was approximately $100,000. Not so bad—and certainly his 1824 visit to America, the passing of these bills by Congress without a dissenting vote, and the hearty welcome everywhere must have warmed the cockles of the old gentleman's heart. This Society, too, did its share: upon the arrival of his ship, the *Cadmus*, he was met by a committee of the City Council, escorted to the City Hall and later to the rooms of the Society where he and his son were elected to honorary membership—all very interesting reading if you want to go on from here.*

*Editor's Note: It may be of interest, though the author is too modest to say so, that the chairman of the Mayor's committee on arrangements was none other than Alderman Albert George Zabriskie, great-great-uncle of our President and a member of this Society. It was he who conducted the General from Staten Island to Castle Garden, August 16, 1824, and thence to City Hall where he presented him to the Mayor. On the 18th Mr. Zabriskie introduced the General to Dr. Hosack, president of The New-York Historical Society, and beginning the 20th "attended [Lafayette] all the way to Boston" as one of the "committee appointed for this very purpose by the Corporation."

It was Alderman Zabriskie, also, who introduced the resolutions of August 18th, requesting the Marquis "to favor this Common Council with sitting for his Portrait to be placed in the gallery of Portraits of the Common Council among those great and good men who have done honor and Service to Our Country." The resolutions were unanimously adopted and resulted in the splendid full-length portrait by Samuel F. B. Morse which now hangs in the Governor's Room in City Hall.

Now let's take a look at what happened to our other hero, Thaddeus Kosciuszko. We must remember that Lafayette was Washington's man—perhaps the best loved of all the Commander's officers, while Kosciuszko through his association with General Gates, whom he always referred to as "my general," never quite won his affection. Maybe that had something to do with a little coolness on the part of the Commander; anyway, except for a brief exchange of letters after Washington's retirement to Mount Vernon, he had no further contact with his one-time commander-in-chief, or ever saw him again.

In contrast to the princely awards made to Lafayette (a total of 36,000 acres and $200,000), Congress provided for Kosciuszko only in the blanket measures covering all officers of the Revolution (500 acres and $12,280.54) and in a special act authorizing the Treasury to pay interest on that amount for a period of five years. Kosciuszko's terrible wounds received in the Polish war of liberation and still open when he visited America fresh from the ordeal of Russian imprisonment prevented his making such a tour of triumph as Lafayette's, even had he been willing to do so: that is why, perhaps, the story of the Pole is relatively unknown compared to that of the Frenchman.

This Society is rich in the possession of letters and manuscripts referring to Kosciuszko—his participation with General Gates in the victory of Saratoga and his construction of the important fortifications at West Point. Of his own personal autograph letters we have 34 from the Revolutionary period and six relating to his second visit, also the autograph manuscript of the French original of Kosciuszko's *Manual of the Service of Horse Artillery*, written in Paris, published in English by the United States Military Philosophical Society at West Point where it was long used as a text book—the first upon its subject to be published in America. All the relating documents and material are available to students—some of whom may like to correct the shortcomings of the Kosciuszko stories that have found their way into print.

After building West Point Kosciuszko was appointed Chief

Engineer of the Army of the South in 1780 where he served under General Greene till the end of the War. Here is what the General wrote of him to Congress:

> One of the most useful and best liked from among my comrades-in-arms was Colonel Kosciuszko. His zeal for public service seems to be incomparable and in the solution of complicated problems, which we had to meet from time to time in the intermittent but active war, there could have been nothing more useful than his opinion, his watchfulness and his constant application to the task in hand. In the execution of my orders in all the departments of service he has always been willing, competent, in a word—inaccessible to any temptation of pleasure, not fatigued by any labor, intrepid in any danger. He is incomparably modest and absolutely unconscious of the fact that he has accomplished anything unusual. He has never expressed a desire for anything in his own favor, and has never omitted an opportunity to commend and reward the services of others.

Could anyone say anything better of any man and could there be anyone better qualified to speak than his immediate commanding officer?

On July 15, 1784, Kosciuszko left New York City for Paris and from there returned to Poland. Congress had made him a Brigadier General before he left but was still quibbling over his promised land grant, so all he took with him in the way of compensation for more than six years' devotion and service was an I.O.U. for what the Government owed him. Even this he lost in battle—a losing one for Poland's freedom—and after languishing in Russian prisons for two years was finally freed. After a brief stay in England he left for America and *Claypoole's Advertiser* (Philadelphia) for August 19, 1797, reported:

> In the ship Adriana, Captain Lee, arrived here last evening, from Bristol, came passenger, that illustrious Defender of the Rights of Mankind, the brave but unfortunate Kosciuszko, the Polish General. . . . On his landing, he was received with three cheers. And, as a further mark of popular respect for this great character, the citizens insisted upon drawing him to his lodgings. The General appears to be in good spirits, but has suffered very materially from his wounds and inhuman imprisonment. We trust, however, he will long live to enjoy in these peaceful shores, that Liberty and Happiness, which he assisted in fighting for, but which he fought in vain to obtain for his native land.

Another report has him replying in French to the deputation of citizens who came on board to welcome him: "'I look upon America as my second country, and I feel myself too happy when I return to her.' The cannon from the fort and a storm of cheering greeted him as he landed, and amidst cries of 'Long live Kosciuszko!' the citizens drew his carriage to his lodging."

The Society has letters from General Armstrong to Gates announcing Kosciuszko's arrival, also letters from Kosciuszko to Gates warning him of his impending visit and thanking him afterwards for his hospitality. How Thomas Jefferson felt toward the Polish general is revealed by his letter to General Gates dated February 21, 1798:

> I received duly your welcome favor of the 15th, and had an opportunity of immediately delivering the one it enclosed to General Kosciuszko. I see him often, and with great pleasure mixed with commiseration. He is as pure a son of liberty as I have ever known, and of that liberty which is to go to all, and not to the few or the rich alone.

In March 1798, a mysterious packet of letters from Europe upset any plans Kosciuszko may have had for remaining in the United States. Saying with emotion, "I must return at once to Europe," he requested Jefferson to procure his passport and under the name of Thomas Kanbeig he sailed with only Jefferson's knowledge, arriving in Paris during the summer. Evidently the packet of letters had to do with another revolt of the Poles but because he could not get adequate guarantees from Napoleon looking to Polish independence he retired with a Swiss friend named Zeltner to Solothurn, Switzerland, where he died of fever after a fall from his horse October 15, 1817, leaving half of his possessions, 98,000 francs, to a daughter of Zeltner, the Countess Morosini, and the other half to the poor of Solothurn.

This takes us back to a statement we made earlier in this article —that Kosciuszko left his American affairs in the hands of Jefferson. He did and he made a will—right after receiving the packet

of letters in 1798 which hastened his return to Europe. Here is the way that will read:

> I, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, being just in my departure from America, do hereby declare and direct that should I make no other testamentary disposition of my property in the United States thereby authorize my friend Thomas Jefferson to employ the whole thereof in purchasing negroes from among his own as any others and giving them liberty in my name, in giving them an education in trades or otherwise, and in having them instructed for their new condition in the duties of morality which may make them good neighbors, good fathers or mothers, husbands or wives and in their duties as citizens, teaching them to be defenders of their liberty and country and of the good order of society and in whatsoever may make them happy and useful, and I make the said Thomas Jefferson my executor of this.
>
> T. Kosciuzko
> 5th day of May, 1798.

At that time Kosciuszko owned those 500 acres in Ohio and had invested the moneys received for his services during the Revolution in bank stocks and later in Government bonds, but his affairs changed with the times and although Kosciuszko died in Switzerland October 15, 1817, we find Jefferson writing General Armstrong as late as March 20, 1818: "I am surprised I receive no authentic document of the death of the General, surely he had some friend who will send me such an one. It would be problematical to claim administration in our country on newspaper information. . . ." Authorities differ on how the will was executed, but anyway it was of no effect and the numerous stories of negro schools and institutions, legacies of Kosciuszko and bearing his name, have no foundation in fact.

Whisper—this article hardly scratches the surface of the material we have on the subject. Wouldn't some one like to write a book?

THE UNION DEFENSE COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK DURING THE CIVIL WAR

by John Perry Pritchett

Frances Katzman and Howard Dellon

[This paper is based in large part on the Union Defense Committee Papers of The New-York Historical Society. This valuable collection consists of Minutes of the Union Defense Committee, Minutes of the Executive Committee of the Union Defense Committee, Ledgers of Public and Private Funds, Collected Letters and Dispatches, Telegrams, and Miscellaneous Papers and Notices. All factual data and direct quotations cited in this paper, unless otherwise indicated, are taken from this collection.]

APRIL 15, 1861: the guns of Sumter echoed in the counting-houses of the metropolis. The merchants and the men of money—the Astors, the Pierreponts, and the others who had so long denied that "a house divided against itself cannot stand"—were quick to act in the face of the indisputable fact that the national unity was already shattered. On April 16, 1861, they gathered at the Chamber of Commerce and voted not only to support the Union themselves but also to call a mass meeting for the following Saturday of all public-spirited persons, regardless of former party allegiance. At that great meeting of April 20th in Union Square, amid colorful scenes of patriotic display, the Union Defense Committee was created.[1]

Originally called "The Committee of Twenty-six," it was extended to 32 members in order to include the chief officials of New York City, and was thenceforth officially styled "The Union Defense Committee of the City of New York." Its members were all prominent men of affairs:

*John A. Dix, *Chairman*
*Simeon Draper, *Vice-Chairman*
*William M. Evarts, *Secretary*
Theodore Dehon, *Treasurer*

[1] New York *Herald*, April 15, 17, 20, 22, 1861; New York *World*, April 19, 22, 1861.

*Of interest to Society members may be the fact that these Committeemen of '61 were also one-time officers, subscribers, or members of The New-York Historical Society.

THE GREAT MEETING IN UNION SQUARE, APRIL 20, 1861
which initiated the Union Defense Committee of the City of New York
From *Harper's Weekly*, May 4, 1861

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Richard M. Blatchford
Edwards Pierrepont
*Alexander T. Stewart
Samuel Sloan
John Jacob Astor, Jr.
*John J. Cisco
*James S. Wadsworth
Isaac Bell
*James Boorman
*Charles H. Marshall
*Robert H. McCurdy
*Moses H. Grinnell
Royal Phelps
*William E. Dodge
Greene C. Bronson
*Hamilton Fish
William F. Havemeyer
*Charles H. Russell
James T. Brady
*Rudolph A. Witthaus
*Abiel A. Low
*Prosper M. Wetmore
*A. C. Richards

The Mayor of the City of New York (Fernando Wood)
The Comptroller of the City of New York (Robert T. Haws)
The President of the Board of Aldermen (Henry W. Genet)
The President of the Board of Councilmen (Morgan Jones)

*Of interest to Society members may be the fact that these Committeemen of '61 were also one-time officers, subscribers, or members of The New-York Historical Society.

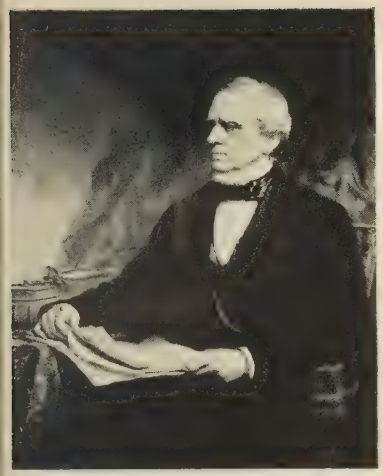
Its first chairman, John A. Dix, resigned within two and a half weeks to accept appointment as Major General, and his place was taken by the ex-Governor of New York State, Hamilton Fish. In spite of numerous attempts to resign, Fish continued to hold the chairmanship during the remainder of the Committee's active life.

The Committee lost no time in organizing itself for work. On Monday, April 22nd, four Standing Committees were created: (1) an EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, "to facilitate and accelerate the organization of forces, the transportation of troops and provisions and the co-operation of popular action in all loyal parts of the Assembly;" (2) a COLLECTION AND SUBSCRIPTION COMMITTEE, to raise the necessary funds; (3) a FINANCE COMMITTEE, responsible for disbursements, the auditing of accounts, and related activities; and (4) a COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE AND PUBLICATIONS, to handle the enormous volume of correspondence anticipated with governmental bodies, newspapers, and the public, and to "communicate to the public such information as will allay the excitement in the public mind and stimulate patriotism by reasonable publications."

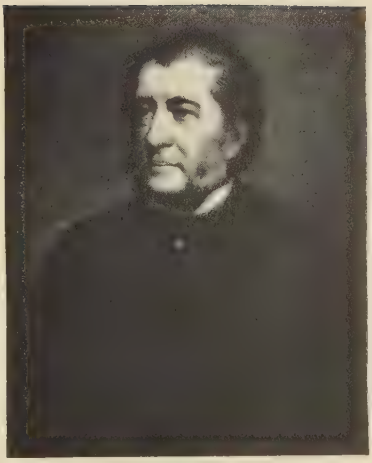
DEFENSE OF THE CAPITAL

The most immediate and vital concern of the Union Defense Committee, and perhaps of the National Government itself, was the defense of Washington. With the secession of Virginia on April 17th and the fall of Harper's Ferry on the 18th, many Northerners feared that the Rebels' path to Washington was wide open. To meet this threat, Massachusetts and New York dispatched troops. Their best route lay through Baltimore, but on April 19th a Secessionist mob rioted and tore up the railway tracks, thus temporarily cutting Washington off from the North. Although these troops, including the famous New York Seventh, succeeded in pushing through to the Capital one way or another,[2]

[2] George T. Davis to the Union Defense Committee, May 1, 1861, in John A. Stevens, ed., *Union Defense Committee of the City of New York* . . . (New York, 1885), pp. 153 ff.



JOHN ADAMS DIX (1798–1879)
First Chairman of the Committee
Painted by Daniel Huntington, 1879
Gift of Charles O'Conor, 1879



HAMILTON FISH (1808–1893)
Second and Permanent Chairman
Copied from Huntington by
A. G. Heaton, 1914
The Louis Durr Fund, 1914

Union leaders thought it wise to explore possible alternative routes to Washington from the sea, (1) by sailing directly up the Potomac, or (2) by landing at Annapolis and proceeding thence by land. The former and more direct route was menaced by privateers and by Confederate arms on the Virginia shore of the river, while the Annapolis route, though completely in Union hands, was slow and uncertain because of railroad sabotage by Southern sympathizers.

In this crisis the Union Defense Committee found its first big opportunity. It confirmed a pledge by prominent New Yorkers to the President on April 21st to provide all the troops and supplies necessary to defend Washington and keep communications open between the Capital and the Northern States. Three days later the Committee chartered a ship, the *Kill von Kull*, to carry workmen to Annapolis for the purpose of restoring rail connections with Washington. Two steamships, the *Quaker City* and the *Kedar*, were chartered and armed for convoy and

blockade duty. In addition, the Committee helped to outfit two troop transports, the *Monticello* and the *Yankee*, and to raise and equip several regiments of New York troops for the defense of the Capital.

Were all these extra-governmental measures by a self-organized citizens' committee really necessary? On April 24th, the very day on which the *Kill von Kull* was chartered, the Committee received two conflicting telegrams regarding the urgency of the situation. The first, from General Robert Patterson, confirmed the New York *Herald's* report of the day previous that Washington was no longer in danger:

> Communications open—Government troops at Annapolis junction to fortify and hold it—Three New York regiments, Sixth, Twelfth and Seventy-first, at Washington Navy Yard—The Government in possession of the railroad from Washington to the Relay House.

But the second, from George T. Davis, agent of the Union Defense Committee in Philadelphia, indicated that the General had spoken too soon:

> General Patterson just heard by courier from General Scott, Washington seriously threatened—Rush forward by rail and by sea without delay all troops possible—Send no regiments unless thoroughly armed and well-provisioned—*No time to lose*—Seventh Regiment and Massachusetts through.

Confused by these and other conflicting reports, the Committee sent to the Capital a Special Committee of Three to secure answers to the following questions:

(1) How many more troops are needed in Washington?
(2) What do the troops in Washington need in the way of provisions and shelter?
(3) What are the railroad conditions between Washington and Annapolis?
(4) Which route to Washington is safer, the Potomac or the Annapolis route?
(5) Will the government establish daily telegraphic communication between Washington and New York?

(6) What use is to be made of the armed steamers sent by the Committee to Chesapeake Bay?
(7) How soon will the railroads be repaired and land communications between Washington and New York be re-established?
(8) Will General John E. Wool get temporary authorization to meet the emergency?

It is not known what this Committee of Three reported back to New York, but a letter of April 29th to the Union Defense Committee from Charles Haswell, their agent in Washington, seems to have answered a few of the questions submitted:

(1) General Scott prefers the Annapolis route to the Potomac.
(2) Plans are being made to keep the road to Annapolis open.
(3) Troops are to be sent until further notice.

The Committee, however, was not given much if any time to enjoy these meager answers, for only the next day, April 30th, Haswell telegraphed a countermand: "No more troops are wanted here—The Potomac is open at this time." Nevertheless, the Defense Committee at New York continued throughout the month of May with its efforts to safeguard the Capital.

To what exent these efforts were instrumental in averting the danger of the city's capture—even to what degree that danger actually existed— no categorical statement can be ventured. Certainly Lincoln himself (as reported by Davis on May 1st) had lauded the part played by New York troops in ending the *possibility* of the capture of Washington. But were these the troops sent by the Committee? If, as appears from the telegrams quoted above, the peak of maximum danger was reached by April 24th, it seems probable that the troops sent by the Defense Committee arrived in the neighborhood of Washington after the danger had diminished, if not disappeared. The Committee itself, however, contended that "without [its] active aid . . ., such celerity in forwarding troops for the defense of the Capital could not have been attained." True or not, there can be no controversy over the fact that, in all, some 66 regiments were aided in greater or

less degree by the Union Defense Committee. Of these, the Mozart, Garibaldi, Tammany, and De Kalb regiments were completely equipped and supplied with munitions. In the words of Prosper M. Wetmore, the Executive Committee Secretary, to Hamilton Fish: "The Union Defense Committee have done nothing more nor less than their duty . . . and . . . have found abundant cause for thankfulness that they had the opportunity for rendering essential aid to the National Government at a period and under circumstances when it was scarcely able to protect itself."[3]

CONFLICT WITH CONSTITUTED AUTHORITIES

These important initial activities of the Committee were carried on with help and guidance from General John E. Wool, then commander of the Eastern Military District, with temporary headquarters in New York City. In the first crucial week of the Civil War, General Wool did not hesitate to exceed his authority in a frenzy of energy directed toward equipping troops and facilitating their dispatch to Washington. It has been said that he mobilized the North. The Union Committee, in gratitude, passed a series of resolutions on April 30, 1861, praising him for "the promptness and readiness with which he has yielded to their wishes and requests and assumed great and heavy responsibilities which the exigencies of the case and the difficulties of communicating with the government rendered necessary." And Wool responded, the following day, in kind, addressing the Union Defense Committee as "a Committee that for intelligence, activity and patriotic zeal in their country's service, it would be difficult to find their equals in the United States."[4]

The War Department, however, was not quite so pleased with Wool's zealous self-dependence, nor was Governor Morgan with the Committee's "extra-legal" activities. Wool made sev-

[3] Stevens, *Union Defense Committee . . .*, pp. 129–133, 146.

[4] *The Union Defense Committee: Reports and Resolutions, Supplemental* (New York, 1862), p. 2.

eral efforts to secure official confirmation of his acts from Secretary of War Cameron only to receive on May 1st an order from the Adjutant General of Army to return to his permanent headquarters in Troy. In subtle but unmistakable terms the order indicated official disapproval of his unauthorized activities.

From Troy, May 9, 1861, Wool wrote to Cameron in self-defense:

> . . . as my conduct in connection with the Union Defense Committee of New York may not be properly understood or appreciated by all in authority at Washington, I avail myself of this occasion to present you with a condensed history of the part I performed in the forwarding of troops and supplies for the protection and defense of Washington, which at the time was reported to be in imminent peril.
>
> * * *
>
> On Monday, the 22d ultimo, I repaired to the city of New York. The following day I was visited by General Dix, Messrs. Simeon Draper, Blatchford, Grinnell, General Wetmore, and others of that noble, generous and patriotic Union Defense Committee. They considered Washington in danger of falling into the hands of the Southern rebels, and no time was to be lost in forwarding troops for its defense, as also supplies. They presented me with their plan to save the capital, which I approved and accepted in behalf of the United States, and immediately adopted prompt and energetic measures for carrying it out. Ships were chartered, supplies furnished, and troops forwarded with the utmost dispatch to Washington, via the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay to Annapolis. Steamers were sent to protect the ships from capture by two privateers reported to be off Cape Henry. All the vessels carrying troops and supplies were either armed or convoyed to their places of destination. The steamship Quaker City, after landing her troops at Annapolis, was ordered to report to Colonel Dimick, commanding Fort Monroe, to prevent the transportation of cannon, &c., from Norfolk to Old Point Comfort to besiege that fort, and also to look out for privateers, and to protect our vessels going up the Potomac and the Chesapeake Bay.
>
> * * *
>
> It was reported in New York that I was engaged in making contracts for supplies of various kinds to further the objects of the Union Defense Committee, and that these reports have reached Washington. It is due to myself to say that I made no contract of any kind whatever for the committee or in behalf of the Government. At the request of the committee, however, I signed two charter parties for the ships to transport

troops and supplies to Washington. I had nothing whatever to do with chartering the ships. I understand the committee paid the expense out of the city funds.

That this failed to pacify the Secretary is evident from his reply of June 7th, to the effect that Wool's "issuing of orders for arms seriously embarrassed the prompt and proper administration of this Department and could not be permitted to continue without a disregard of law, as well as the disarrangement of its activities." Many prominent persons thought Wool justified and deplored his censure. Speaker of the House Galusha A. Grow wrote to Secretary Cameron on May 5th that "there is great dissatisfaction in New York at the ordering of Wool back to Troy, instead of acknowledging his services at a very critical point of time, when all communication with Washington was cut off."[5] This opinion was shared by the Union Defense Committee.

As to the Committee itself, "forces so productive of governmental energy could not operate for long without conflicting with the regular and established functions of the body politic, whether at Washington or Albany."[6] The trouble arose over a conflict of authority with the State on the question of supplying the Union with troops—a conflict in which the Secretary of War supported the Committee. On April 16th the New York legislature had passed a bill providing for the creation and equipment of 38 regiments of volunteers (in addition to the 17 regiments of three-month volunteers called up by Lincoln) to serve for either two years or the duration of the war, whichever period should be shorter, and by letter of May 3rd Secretary of War Cameron had agreed to accept them. Several of these had already been sent forward or reported ready when, on May 15th, Governor Morgan received an order from Secretary Cameron to send on 14 more, *provided they could be mustered in for three years*

[5] *The War of the Rebellion, a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Series III (Washington, D. C., 1890–1901), I, 160. (Hereafter cited as *O. R.*).

[6] William B. Weeden, *War Government, Federal and State, 1861–1865* (Boston, 1906), p. 180.

service. Morgan consistently stressed that under the Act of April 16th this proviso could not be met, whereupon Cameron appealed to the Union Defense Committee to supply 14 regiments in the State's stead and telegraphed Morgan that he could accept only 28 of Albany's promised 38 two-year regiments.[7] This telegram stung the outraged Governor to object that State appropriations had already been spent to arm all 38 regiments, and that should Cameron insist on reneging his earlier agreement to accept them all, the State would be out its expenditure for equipping the rejected ten. Nor could he refrain from lashing out at the real source of his discomfiture—the Union Defense Committee:

> I beg further to suggest that although the voluntary exertions of unofficial persons and bodies may evince commendable patriotism, yet their intervention between constituted authorities leads to irregularity, uncertainty, and inextricable confusion. The interference of private and unofficial persons, claiming to act under some kind of order from the General Government, with the movement of troops of this State has already been productive of mischief, and the offer of like persons of troops from this State to the General Government has, I presume, been the source of misunderstanding. This State will insist upon the regiments raised by its legally constituted authorities being received by the General Government, without regard to any you may receive tendered by individuals claiming to come from this State, some of whose offers are reported to have been accepted by the United States: and I beg that any orders requisite as to troops here not mustered into the service of the United States may be addressed and transmitted directly to the undersigned commander-in-chief of the militia of this State.[8]

This blast from Governor Morgan was not entirely ineffectual. The following day General Winfield Scott, without Cameron's knowledge, hastened to inform the Governor:

> The President is afraid that the fourteen [three-year] regiments he agreed to accept from the New York Committee . . . yesterday may be deducted from the long-term [two-year] volunteers he had before accepted from

[7] Cameron to Myers, May 3, 1861, *O.R.*, I, 151; Morgan to Cameron, May 6, 7, 8, 13, and 14, 1861, *ibid.*, pp. 165, 172, 177, 191, 201; Read to Cameron, May 11, 1861, *ibid.*, p. 188; Cameron to Morgan, May 13 and 15, 1861, *ibid.*, pp. 191, 204; Cameron to Union Defense Committee, May 15, 1861, *ibid.*, p. 206.

[8] Morgan to Cameron, May 15, 1861, *O. R.*, I, 204–6.

Your Excellency, and I write, by his desire, to say that the former are not to be deducted, but added to the latter.[9]

And the Union Defense Committee protested to the Governor by letter of May 19th in similar vein, assuring him that they were attempting in no way to supplant his authority. Without further authorization from the War Department, Morgan went right ahead until his adjutant-general could present Cameron with a *fait accompli:* "By the Governor's direction I inform you that the thirty-eight regiments of volunteers have been organized and ordered to be mustered into the service of the United States."[10]

Cameron refused to accept them: "If they will be mustered into service for three years . . . *[he knew this was impossible]*, the mustering officer may so muster them, but not for two years." At the same time he sent Colonel William Franklin to New York to smooth the troubled waters by compromising the 14-regiment dispute with the result that in the end the Defense Committee provided six of them and the State eight. But not until after the President had intervened ("I wish to see you face to face to clear these difficulties about forwarding troops from New York. A. Lincoln") and temperatures run high, was Franklin finally able to report to his chief: "I have finished with the Union Defense Committee and the Governor. Things are now harmonious between them."[11] The course of the war soon removed all cause of further controversy on the subject: before the end of the year all 52 regiments were required, plus another 50.

THE COMMITTEE AS AN AGENT OF GOVERNMENT

Though the argument had no serious consequences, it served to highlight the close and harmonious relations which obtained between the Union Defense Committee and various Depart-

[9] Scott to Morgan, May 16, 1861, *O. R.*, I, 208, 209.

[10] Read to Cameron, May 25, 1861, *O. R.*, I, 235; see also Morgan to Scott, May 17, 1861, *ibid.*, p. 211.

[11] Morgan to Scott, May 17, 1861, *O. R.*, I, 211; Morgan to Cameron, May 26, 1861, *ibid.*, p. 235; Cameron to Morgan, May 28, 1861, *ibid.*, p. 241; Keyes to Thomas, and Morgan to Lincoln, May 27, 1861, *ibid.*, p. 239; Lincoln to Morgan, May 22, 1861, *ibid.*, p. 226; Franklin to Cameron, May 26, 27, 28, 1861, *ibid.*, pp. 236, 238, 241; Read to Adjutant General of Army, July 10, 1861, *ibid.*, p. 325.

ments of Government throughout the period of the Committee's activity. When it appealed to the President for persons in New York "who can in a state of emergency represent the War, Navy and Treasury Departments," Secretary of State Seward replied that the War and Treasury Departments and General Scott were giving various members of the Committee power of attorney, thus virtually putting the authority of Government in their hands. For example, the Committee exercised a monopoly in New York of the important military function of issuing passes into such war regions as Baltimore and Washington. Whoever had business in those areas was obliged to appeal to the Union Defense Committee, which could investigate his business, demand references, and otherwise supervise his conduct—a power of control over citizens going to war areas similar to that of the State Department over citizens going abroad. General Scott further recognized the Committee as agents of the government by his letter of April 26th giving them, through Haswell, ready access to all the military bureaus.

The Navy Department, on the other hand, at no time gave the Committee any authority to act in its behalf. On the contrary, when it took over the Committee's *Quaker City* early in July, 1861, Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles implied that the cost of the vessel's armament, purchased by Committee Chairman Fish, was excessive and refused to pay the bill as rendered. Executive Committee Secretary Prosper M. Wetmore retorted: "It appears to me quite apparent that arms and munitions of war intended for army use [*the* Quaker City *had been equipped with heavy army ordnance*] are not as familiar to the other branch of the public service [the Navy] as might have been expected from its well-known intelligence . . .," and he went on to list the items purchased, with concrete evidence that in many cases the prices paid were lower than army specifications and in every case the lowest for which the articles were obtainable. But the Navy never reimbursed the Committee for the expenditures in dispute.

No such acerbity marred the dealings of the Committee with

the State Department, which placed complete reliance on the New York group as arbiters of loyalty in their own bailiwick. Seward's request, by letter of May 7, 1861 (to cite one example among several), that the Committee investigate whether a passport might safely be issued to a certain Dr. Charles Manz was but official recognition of a function already assumed. The Committee had recommended as early as April 25th that Superintendent of Police John Kennedy send a man to investigate the loyalty of city officials in Philadelphia, and at the same time had sent two of their own members to that city to examine charges of Secessionist sympathies on the part of General Patterson. There is no evidence, however, that the National Police Gazette's offer of a trained detective for espionage in the South was ever accepted by the Committee or that it acted on the many extant letters directing its attention to treasonable attitudes of various individuals. One interesting document among the papers received by the Committee, titled "Secession Book," lists the affiliations and records of several suspects.

ARMS FOR BORDER STATES—AID TO THE NEEDY

When Kentucky State Senator E. F. Bainbridge wrote to the Union Defense Committee that the officials of his State, contrary to majority sympathies there, were planning to arm the would-be Seceders, and requested the Committee to arm the Blue Grass Unionists as a counter-measure, the Committee responded with action rather than investigation. Arms were purchased and shipped to New Albany, Indiana, and John W. Dix, son of the General, was appointed the Committee's agent to arrange with Bainbridge their transfer into Kentucky. Dix reached New Albany on May 2nd, only to learn that its Mayor and other leading citizens would not cooperate and that Bainbridge, ill, could not see him. Full of suspicion, he notified the Committee that it would be necessary to recall the arms already shipped and to refrain from shipping any more. This failure so discouraged the Committee that it ignored appeals from both Secretary of State Seward and

Judge Burton of Kentucky to furnish 5,000 stands of arms for that state. Instead, it voted on May 10th to turn over the arms originally intended for Kentucky to Colonel Robert Anderson. An urgent request for arms from the newly formed state of West Virginia met similar rebuff and, although the Committee had corresponded with General Winfield Scott over Unionist needs in Missouri, and sent an agent to confer with him, nothing further was done about it.

The Union Defense Committee's decision to constitute itself a liaison agency between all loyal states and the Federal Government was equally futile. On May 2, 1861, it sent all loyal Governors a telegram requesting "information by telegraph what number of troops have been ordered in your state into service of the United States and what progress has been made in organizing and mustering them." The replies when received were transmitted to the War Department.[12] What use, if any, was made of them is not known.

Although the Union Defense Committee maintained a steady stream of agents and committees to Washington to feed its interest in wide questions of national import, it was also carrying on work of a more local character. In New York City, as elsewhere, the families of volunteer soldiers were often left destitute. The Committee assumed responsibility for raising relief funds and set up rules for their distribution. To be entitled to aid, a family must have proved its dependence on the soldier at the time of his enlistment, residence in New York prior to May 1, 1861, and dire economic need. The maximum allowance for the head of a family (usually the wife) was $3.00 (later reduced to $2.00) a week; for the oldest child, $1.00 a week; and for each additional child, not exceeding four, 50c a week. Each certificate of aid required the signatures of a majority of the members of one of the Ward Committees and once aid was granted, the recipient was subject to continual investigation to make sure no change in need or status had occurred. This elaborate and effi-

[12] Union Defense Committee to Cameron, May 3, 1861, *O. R.*, I, 148 f.

cient system relieved many thousands of deserving poor, but limited funds necessitated its restriction to the families of three-month volunteers under the proclamation of April 15th. Families of the three-year enlistees under later Presidential calls never did receive aid from the Committee.[13]

FINANCIAL SOURCES AND ACCOUNTING

What were the sources of the funds used by the Union Defense Committee to carry on all of these activities? On April 23, 1861, the Common Council appropriated a million dollars, to be financed by a bond issue on the credit of the City, and to be spent for necessary military equipment, the outfitting of local volunteers, and the support of needy families.[14] The books of the Comptroller's office show that "Union Defense Bonds of the City of New York" were issued from April 30 to October 26, 1861, for the sum of $1,000,000, which was paid as required in various amounts to the Treasurer of the Union Defense Committee.[15] In addition to these municipal funds the Committee received from the Select Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, when it merged with the Union Defense Committee, a balance of $22,969,[16] and from wealthy members and supporters private contributions amounting to $179,413.44.[17] It appears also that two million dollars were placed by the U. S. Treasury Department to the credit of John A. Dix, then Chairman of the Union Defense Committee, R. M. Blatchford, a member of its Executive Committee, and George Opdyke, as "special disbursing agents of the Government at New York," with instructions from Secretary of the Treasury Chase to pay demands upon them "by duly con-

[13] See report of the Sub-Committee on Applications for Relief to Families of Soldiers, August 31, 1861, in *Reports, Resolutions and Documents of the Union Defense Committee of the Citizens of N. Y.* (New York, 1862), pp. 75 ff.

[14] Copies of the text of the appropriation bill are located in the Union Defense Committee Collection and in *Reports and Documents of the Union Defense Committee of the Citizens of New York* (Board of Aldermen, Document, No. 18, New York, 1861), pp. 7 ff.

[15] Comptroller Edward V. Loew to Mayor William R. Grace, February 13, 1865.

[16] Stevens, *Union Defense Committee . . .*, pp. 10–11.

[17] See Ledger B in Union Defense Committee Collection for a list of contributions. The largest contribution was $15,000 from John Jacob Astor, Jr.

stituted agents of the Government" for "military and naval measures." On April 28, 1861, those three wrote jointly to Secretary Chase inquiring whether the Defense Committee, among others, could make requisitions on the fund. Chase referred the letter to Secretary of War Cameron for decision, but it is not known what, if any, answer was received.[18]

The Defense Committee's papers nowhere give an accounting of this fund, unless it was the source of a $194,971.98 deposit "made with the Committee, for special purposes, by Commissioners of the United States Treasury," referred to in the Executive Committee's final report. What those purposes were is unknown, for the Committee "never mixed [those funds] with the moneys subject to their disposal" and deemed "it unnecessary to present any further statement with regard to them, beyond the simple reference to the fact that such deposit was made and has been repaid."[19] Neither is there a record, other than in scattered references to the equipping of troops and administrative expenditures, to indicate the disbursements of the Committee's funds from private contributions.

Not so with the million dollars appropriated by the City. The record of the distribution of this fund is preserved in considerable detail, which may be summarized as follows:

Arms, Ammunition, Tents, etc. (to regiments)	$ 64,446.19
Rations and Medical Stores	52,473.10
Clothing, Outfits, and Equipment	489,466.23
Other Munitions (not to specific regiments)	162,956.79
Aid to Families	230,350.00
Miscellaneous	61.00
	$999,773.31[20]

The small balance remained in the hands of the Comptroller.

[18] Dix, Blatchford, and Opdyke to Chase, April 28, 1861, *O. R.*, I, 136 f.

[19] Fourth Report of the Executive Committee, April 30, 1862, in Stevens, *The Union Defense Committee . . .*, p. 127.

[20] For details of this balance sheet see the Executive Committee report of April 30, 1862, in the volume of the manuscripts entitled, "Minutes of the Executive Committee." The apparent error in addition is present in the original. The error is not in the addition but in one of the figures, as the total checks with less detailed estimates.

CAMPAIGN FOR REIMBURSEMENT

This careful accounting was required of the Committee in its capacity as quasi-official agent for handling municipal funds which had some prospect of reimbursement by State or Nation—a hope partially justified by Congressional provision for reimbursement to States for similar expenditures. Section 5 of the original New York City ordinance providing for the million-dollar National Defense Bond issue declares:

> for the payment of such bonds and the interest to accrue upon the same the faith of the Corporation of the City of New York and also *all sums which may be received from New York or the United States for the purpose of reimbursing the expenses incurred in pursuance of this ordinance* are hereby solemnly pledged.[21]

This would indicate that Executive Committee Chairman Draper's disavowal, during a Congressional investigation of the Committee's 1861 contracts, of any view to Federal repayment of its expenditures was slightly less than frank.[22] In fact, from as early as June 29, 1861, when the Executive Committee reported that its principal remaining duty was to get reimbursed for money expended on the volunteers, the major part of the Committee's time and energy was devoted to that end. In flat contradiction of Draper's testimony, the Committee on January 18, 1862, wrote to Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton that "the advances made by the Committee have never been considered or treated in any other sense than as a loan to the government, to be reimbursed whenever the Department should be prepared to meet similar demands." It was with this in mind that the Executive Committee gathered material for its final report, issued on April 30, 1862.[23]

According to that report, the Committee had succeeded in obtaining reimbursements from the Government in amounts total-

[21] *Reports, Resolutions and Documents of the Union Defense Committee of the Citizens of New York*, p. 83.

[22] Report of the Select Committee of the House on Contracts of the Government (37 Congress, 2nd Session, House Report 2), p. 89.

[23] This report was published in New York, 1862, and is entitled *Reports, Resolutions and Documents*. It also appears in manuscript form in the Collection.

ing $107,008.75, used in payment of arms sold directly to Generals Hagner and Fremont for border-state activities, leaving a claim of $662,414.56, for expenditures in aid of regiments and for outfitting the steamer *Quaker City*, still outstanding. To this might be added the Committee's rightful share of the prize money then still to be awarded for eight captures made by the *Quaker City*, while under Committee auspices. The last of these, the Brig *Amy Warwick*, taken June 10, 1861, was condemned by the Admiralty Prize Court in Boston and sold, vessel and cargo, for $130,000 net. But the Committee never advanced any claim to a share in these prizes.

The Committee's final report, with its assemblage of documents and supporting evidence transcribed to the Mayor and Council, was the last direct effort made by the Union Defense Committee to help the City recover its money. From then on the campaign for reimbursement was waged by the City itself. It memorialized Congress in 1866, again in 1869, and yet again in 1884, without success. A last belated effort, in 1929, was equally fruitless.[24] These failures have been charged to the appearance of irregularities in the Committee's accounting practices.[25] The charge has never been proved. On the contrary, all the evidence indicates that the Union Defense Committee was a singularly honest organization.[26]

The tasks it undertook to perform—the defense of the Capital, the reëstablishment of communications with Washington, the equipment of regiments, the chartering and arming of blockaders, the aiding of volunteers' families, the arming of Unionists in the

[24] *Hearing before the Committee on War Claims for the Relief of the City of New York* (February 16, 1929, House of Representatives, Seventieth Congress, 2nd Session).

[25] "No part of this amount has ever been refunded by the United States because of defects and informalities in the accounts."—Silas N. Burt, *My Memoirs of the Military History of the State of New York during the War for the Union, 1816–1864* War for the Rebellion Series, Bulletin No. 2, Albany, 1902), p. 12n.

[26] Report of the Select Committee . . . on Contracts of the Government, pp. 85 ff; see also Stevens, *Union Defense Committee, passim*, but particularly Wetmore to Fish, January 24, 1862, pp. 138–146.

border states, the investigation of treasonable activities, the sponsoring of patriotic celebrations (such as the vast mass meeting on Washington's Birthday, 1862), the coordination of local efforts on a national scale (—the list could be lengthened)—make an impressive record, especially in view of the fact that the time was very brief and the moment critical. The main work of the Committee was done in the period between April 22nd and July 8th, 1861. While the National Government was still feeling its way toward conducting a war, the Union Defense Committee was already organized and effectively fighting.[27] Although it never officially expired but met occasionally to issue victory paeans or handle tag-end business, once the first shock of war was over and the National Government had grasped the helm of the ship of state with steady hands, the Union Defense Committee considered its work done. And, we may add, well done!

[27] "The Union Defense Committee furnished a nucleus of local patriotism and a ready pivot for national action before the work of the Departments and the State could be arranged and adjusted."—Weedon, *War Government*, p. 179.

APPLE PARERS

An Aid to American Inventive Progress

by Charles Larned Robinson

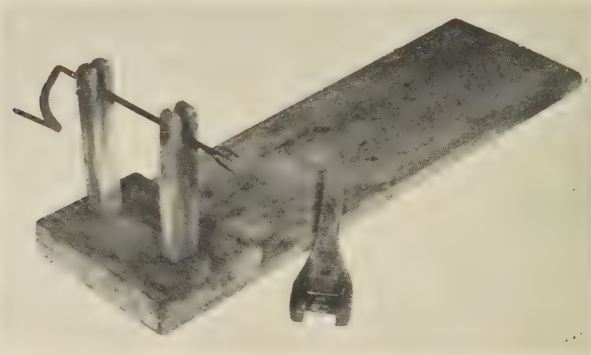
See bottom of page 163

THAT so large and important a farm industry as the raising, preparing, and drying of apples for home consumption, seemingly considered almost as necessary as the growing of grain, should so quickly pass into legend is a commentary on the increasingly rapid changes of present-day life. How many in this generation ever saw or even heard of apple parers? And yet the United States issued over one hundred patents for this once-important device.

Just as every farm in New England was laid out for the cultivation of various products, with pasture land for stock and a wood-lot for fuel, so was space set aside for the apple orchard, not only to supply fresh fruit and the farm's favorite tipple—cider, sweet or hard—but, most important of all, to furnish a stock of winter food. The processing was simple. After the paring and cutting of apples into suitable sizes, they were dried by spreading in the attic, or more often by stringing the pieces and festooning them on the sunny side of the barn.

Like threshing and corn-husking, this was an annual chore which, not being physically strenuous, was considered in the light of a rainy-day or evening job. But the paring, quartering, and stringing of many bushels of apples was, to say the least, monotonous and time-taking, requiring the nimble fingers of a woman and adding to her household burden in the busy harvest

season when there was much canning and preserving to do in preparation for the long cold winter. Like "barn raising," it was often made a community effort. A party was given, and a number of women, with undoubtedly some men, would meet in the family kitchen if large enough, or in the barn if warm enough, and with milk pans on laps and assorted knives in hand make quick



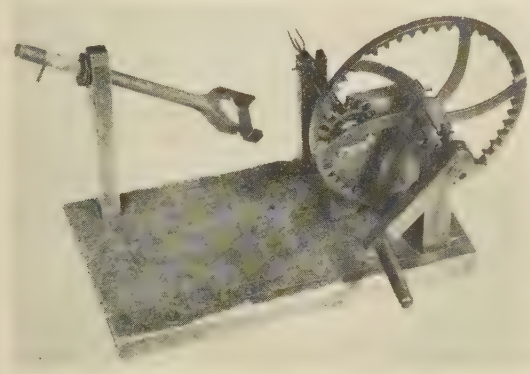
PRIMITIVE AMERICAN APPLE PARER
Straddle-board type
Gift of Charles Larned Robinson, 1945

work of the winter's pie ammunition. This was the usual "apple-paring bee," which, like a husking bee, might be followed by cider, doughnuts, and occasionally a Virginia reel if a fiddler was at hand. So much for the apple as a social worker and an instigator of communism.

The apple parer was undoubtedly born in a home where there were no women. Men, with hands stiff from the use of the axe, scythe, or plow, must have made poor progress in preparing their winter supply of dried apples. Heavy hands, in which a small paring knife was hard to grasp and the pared apple a slippery and elusive thing to handle, presented them with a severe handicap. But with ingenuity inherited from forefathers who had carved

their living out of the American wilderness, their apple difficulties must have been quickly overcome.

The development of the parer is easy to trace. The *first* was a shaft with a fork on one end and a crank on the other, so that the apple could be made to revolve against any kind of knife held in the hand. The paring devices were mounted on a board to be



EARLY COMMERCIAL APPLE PARER
American, 1820–1830
Gift of Charles Larned Robinson, 1945

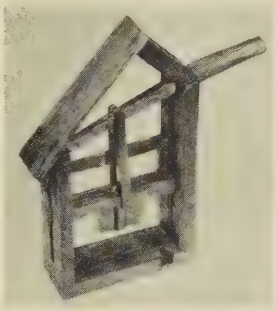
placed on a chair or milking stool, straddled, and held steady by sitting on it. *Second*—a large handle, easy for stiff fingers to grasp, was fitted with a blade, not unlike a modern safety-razor blade, set hoe-like, at an angle with the handle. This shaved the skin from the apple at a less wasteful thickness than a knife. *Third*—the revolution of the apple was speeded up by various means, apparently in the following succession: (*a*) By wooden gears on the plan of those in a Dutch windmill, consisting of a large wooden wheel on the crankshaft, with pegs around the rim that meshed with a small pinion on the shaft holding the fork. Setting these pegs to operate right was no mean job of calculation. This parer was rather unwieldy in size. (*b*) By a flat leather belt con-

necting the larger wheel with the paring shaft. This flat belt was probably soon replaced by a simpler and more economical connection—a thong or string—running in grooves in the larger and smaller wheels on their respective shafts. *Fourth*—the hand-held handle with inserted blade was replaced by a thin springy piece of wood to hold the blade against the apple. This blade-spring was fastened to the straddle board in such a way that it could be guided by the hand over the contour of the revolving apple—one hand turning the crank handle to revolve the apple while the other guided the springy strip that held the paring blade.

From this point more specialized inventors took over, discarding wooden parts for cast-iron ones, and leaving the straddle boards where they originated, in the barn, where the men undoubtedly had done most of their paring. The resulting factory-made apple parer, reduced in size to a small compact machine that could be clamped on the kitchen table, handy for making fresh apple pies, dumplings, and apple sauce, as well as for the dried-apple supply, was hailed by housewives as the last word in useful inventions. All the operator now had to do was to pick up an apple, slam it on the three-tined fork, and turn the crank. The knife automatically followed the contour of the apple and obligingly moved to one side while a kicker knocked the apple into a pan and another apple was impaled on the fork. Five to ten a minute would cover an average output.

Having skinned the apple, early inventive genius seems to have called it a day—leaving the coring and quartering still in the laps of the ladies. Sections of the core continued to be nicked out of the segments of the apple with considerable waste of material and with at least four notches to the apple. So far as my limited research goes, it was long before any sort of *standard* machine came into use for this purpose. There was, however, at least one amateur attempt to provide time-saving machinery for coring and cutting apples, and the result is still extant. This is an ingenious, home-made contraption of wood, with a knife that slides up and

down in a Gothic-like frame exactly like a miniature guillotine. The knife is in the form of wings on either side of a central metal tube, sharpened at the end flush with the knife-edge, and it is operated by a small pump handle at the side of the frame to cut out a round core and at the same time divide the apple in half. This wooden instrument, put together with hand-forged nails and well stained with apple juice, not only indicates much usage, but also that it is of an age to make it the granddaddy of the round tin apple-corer which came in very much later and is still in use.*



Apple corer and splitter guillotine-type
Robinson Collection

"Inventors" were sometimes tempted to wander somewhat afield by adding to their paring machines appliances for other purposes. Patents show such distant objectives as making steaks tender, sharpening knives, and grinding coffee.

Of all the primitive utilities made in the workshop that was part of the assembly of houses, barns, and sheds on every enterprising farm, the apple parer to my mind was the device which most strongly invited individuality and ingenuity. Spinning wheels, looms, harness, shoes, etc., were standard products, but an apple parer that got the quickest and easiest results was an individual accomplishment, to achieve which there was undoubtedly neighborly and general competition. It seems fair to suppose that these primitive machines for paring apples can be considered as an important stimulus in the sharpening of the mechanical wits that has made New England a leader in the production of precision machinery and tools.

* Editor's Note: This paragraph is adapted, with the publisher's permission, from Mr. Robinson's article, "Apple Parers Show Genius of Past Era," which appeared in *The Christian Science Monitor*, February 18, 1944. In his "Dried Applesauce" (*The Chronicle of Early American Industries*, July 1944, p. 9), Mr. Robinson ventures the guess that this corer is 200 years old.

THE CHARLES LARNED ROBINSON COLLECTION *of* EARLY AMERICAN APPLE PARERS

by H. Maxson Holloway

ON JUNE 4th, the Society opened a special exhibition of the Charles Larned Robinson Collection of Apple Parers which will remain on view until July 31st. Honoring Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, a preview of the show was held on the afternoon of June 3rd with friends of the Robinsons, the Board of Trustees, and members of the staff in attendance. At that time Mr. R. W. G. Vail, director of the Society, presented Mr. Robinson with photographs of the apple parers—taken by Charles T. Miller, the Society's photographer—in appreciation of its having received this unique and instructive collection.

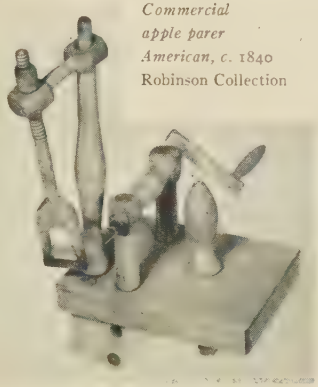
Early in 1944, the Robinson Collection was shown at the Hobby Show of the Union League Club. Quoting the April 1st *New Yorker* of that year:

> . . . the pleasantest sight in town one day last week was a gentleman, whose name we didn't quite catch, at the Union League Club hobby show. He seemed like a typical clubman—a banker, perhaps, grizzled, portly, in immaculate morning clothes and with a flower in his buttonhole—and he was demonstrating his hobby, which happens to be the collection of various gadgets that pare and core apples. He owns at least thirty of them, and must have the largest collection of its kind in the world, and he stood there, before a group of fellow-clubmen and visitors, taking apples out of a large basket and paring and coring them with one device or another. Sheer joy was on his face as the shiny red skins spiralled off and the hard little cores popped out, and in his hands there was an economy and precision we are sure he never could have achieved handling first mortgages. We stood watching him as long as we dared, and when we left we felt more confidence in the Union League Club than we had at any other time since 1928.

Of twenty-eight parers in the collection, there are ten of the sort made in New England during the early 19th century. An unusual example is that mounted on four legs, which the donor states is one of the earliest types, while most of the others are of

the straddle-board variety described in Mr. Robinson's article. There is also an interesting apple corer and splitter that works on the guillotine principle.

The first commercial apple parers, three of which may be seen in the Robinson Collection, were made of turned wood, followed in due course of time by cast iron. There are thirteen of this latter type in the present group, covering the period from 1820 to 1898. The majority came from factories in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and the inventors represented include Ephraim L. Pratt, H. Keyes, D. H. Goodell, Frederick W. Hudson, and C. E. Hudson. Besides Mr. Robinson's collection, the Society has acquired by gift and purchase eight additional parers. One of six homemade examples bought in 1937 is especially worthy of mention, and of it Mr. Robinson writes: " . . . extremely interesting and important, as it marks, in a wooden primitive example, distinct mechanical progress in its control of the paring knife by a universal joint—the first and only one I have seen made of wood. It is the most complete wooden machine for paring apples that has come to my attention. . . . "



Commercial apple parer
American, c. 1840
Robinson Collection

Mr. Robinson gave a part of his collection to the Society in 1945 and completed the gift in 1946. He has also donated 100 printed copies of United States patents for apple parers, beginning with one of the first issued—a parer with a spring shaft to hold the blade and a drum to guide it over the surface of the apple—patented by Bullock & Benson (No. 5197), July 24, 1847. The collection should prove invaluable to the research worker in the field of early American industry.

AUDUBON TO DATE

by Donald A. Shelley

RESEARCH carried on during the Audubon exhibition has brought to light certain facts supplementary to those presented by President Zabriskie in his story of the collection in the April *Quarterly*, and to bring the story up to date we record them here.

Tradition has always had it that five of the drawings for the 435 subjects engraved in the Elephant Folio *Birds of America* were missing from the Society's collection. During the present exhibition, however, two of these subjects were found to have been included by Audubon in his drawings for two other plates. Acting no doubt upon instructions from Audubon himself, Robert Havell divided the numerous birds represented in the water colors for Plate 393, *Warbler and Bluebirds*, and for Plate 399, *Three Warblers*, into two groups, thus supplying the necessary subject matter for two additional plates, Plates 395 and 414, two of the five supposedly missing drawings. In the light of this discovery, the Society's collection today includes 430 original water colors containing 432 of the 435 subjects finally published by Audubon in his *Birds of America.*

For the sake of the record, we here illustrate the three missing subjects: the *Blue-gray Gnatcatcher* (Plate 84), the *Black-throated Blue Warbler* (Plate 155), and the *California Condor* (Plate 426). That there were original water colors for these three plates, there can be little doubt. It has been suggested that in a moment of generosity, of which Audubon had many, he might have presented the missing drawings to friends of his. In view of the great care with which he and Mrs. Audubon guarded their treasure, however, such a theory seems remote. The whereabouts of these three water colors, therefore, remains a mystery.

One of the interesting discoveries from Lucy Audubon's letters to Frederic De Peyster during the negotiations leading to the

CALIFORNIA CONDOR

Elephant Folio Engraving, Plate 426

by Robert Havell after John James Audubon

Society's purchase of the collection is that Audubon strongly desired to have the collection remain in America. She spoke of that wish often. Thus, in her letter of April 6, 1863, she stated: "I prefer their being where my husband wished they should be [in America] . . . and deeply I feel the necessity so to do." Fortunately for our country, she carried out that wish, despite overtures from the British Museum for their purchase and another proposal that they be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales or to the King of Portugal, both amateur ornithologists.

A letter to the then Librarian of the Society, George H. Moore, from Reverend T. M. Peters, stating that the drawings "are mounted on card board & are in good order, carefully kept in Portfolios," establishes beyond any question the age of the gray mounts which still back Audubon's originals today. Undoubtedly the artist placed them on these mounts himself, or had someone else do it, in order to protect the water colors. Considering the number of times each drawing was handled, both during the artist's life and subsequently, it is truly remarkable to find them in the perfect state they are today.

BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER
Elephant Folio Engraving, Plate 155
by Robert Havell after John James Audubon

After all, Audubon exhibited many of them in Philadelphia and in New

York before he took them across the Atlantic in search of a publisher. They were then exhibited in Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, and London, as well as on the continent. In addition, Havell and his workmen had to handle them constantly in connection with the engraving and coloring of the 39½ by 26½-inch pages. Upon the completion of the Elephant Folio, Audubon brought his originals back to New York with him and exhibited them at the Lyceum of Natural History in 1839, the last great public exhibition of this priceless collection prior to the present one.

BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER
Elephant Folio Engraving, Plate 84
by Robert Havell after John James Audubon

And a remarkable state of preservation it is, for aside from a few damages cited by Mrs. Audubon herself, they are as brilliant in color and sharp in design as the moment when the great American woodsman put down his brush and pencil! The slightly more mellow tone of the paper and the softer colors are all that differentiate them from Havell's engraved plates.

When Frederic De Peyster consulted the engraver, Robert Havell, as to the arrangement and preservation of the collection, after its acquisition in 1863 by public subscription for $4,000, the latter paid the following generous tribute to the great American artist: "There is no work in existence equal to Audubon. . . . In

my estimation the Drawings from their originality are worth *four thousand pounds*, as some of the large Drawings would bring fifty guineas each, and none less than four. *A day will come when they will be valued as such.*"

* * *

This would seem an appropriate time to express our gratitude to the various museums and collectors who cooperated in making this Audubon exhibition a success by lending valuable material from their own collections. Many of the artist's proofs, his diaries, and the original subscription list for the *Birds of America*, which bear so directly on the Society's original water colors themselves, have been brought together for the first time and we should like to express the fond hope that they may sometime come to rest permanently here. This combination was responsible for the fact that more than 49,000 persons visited the exhibition during the past five months, and that in March the largest monthly attendance in the history of the Society, nearly 13,000, was reported.

Because of the important loans and the fact that our own collection covers so fully the period from 1808 right down to the completion of the Elephant Folio in 1838, it was possible to illustrate clearly for the first time:

(1) The development and perfection of Audubon's technique, from the earlier crayon and pencil drawings engraved in the Elephant Folio to his later and more mature water colors; also the loss in color as well as artistic merit when he reproduced some of these in oils.

(2) The development of individual compositions for the *Birds of America* from the first preliminary sketches to the finished plates.

(3) The contributions of floral backgrounds by Joseph R. Mason and of landscape backgrounds by George Lehman to Audubon's work.

(4) The comparative fidelity to the Audubon originals of the hand-colored engravings by William Home Lizars, who produced the first ten plates, and those by Robert Havell.

(5) The accuracy of Robert Havell's interpretations of Audubon's designs and his ability as a graphic artist in his own right.

(6) Robert Havell's productions as an engraver in England up to the completion of the Elephant Folio and his subsequent development as both engraver and landscape painter after his arrival at New York in 1839.

For the last of these, we are especially grateful to Mr. Harry Peck Havell who lent the Society many Havell items which had never been exhibited before in a public museum. From May 21st one section of the Audubon Technique Gallery has been devoted exclusively to the story of Robert Havell, in London and in America. This initial showing demonstrates beyond any doubt that he is not only an able painter of the Hudson River School, but also well worth more detailed study than has been expended upon him thus far. We are greatly indebted to Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy, Chairman of the Department of Birds at the American Museum of Natural History, for having identified the various birds represented in the Society's unpublished Audubon drawings. Since these are of special interest to ornithologists, never having been shown prior to the present exhibition, we hope to illustrate them in a brochure on the entire Audubon collection with the correct identifications as given by Dr. Murphy.

The New-York Historical Society makes grateful acknowledgment to the following lenders:

The American Museum of Natural History
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The Metropolitan Museum of Art
Museum of the City of New York
The National Audubon Society
Mr. Harry Shaw Newman
Mr. Victor Morris Tyler

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTICES

Steelways of New England. By Alvin F. Harlow. (New York: Creative Age Press, 1946. 461 pages + 34 unnumbered pages of illustrations. $3.50.)

Railway historians, preoccupied with the more powerful trunk-lines and the more prominent system-builders, have tended to dismiss New England with cavalier brevity; for the entire section is not as large as any one of a number of Western States, while none of its railroad organizers has attained the fame of a Vanderbilt, Hill, or Harriman.

Yet the New England railways have qualities of unique interest. It was in this rugged land of enterprise that American railroading was born. The highly industrialized and densely populated section laid a special kind of burden on its lines. They brought in raw material from the South and West, and when Yankee ingenuity converted it into Ames shovels, Waltham watches, Douglas shoes, Lawrence textiles, or Pratt and Whitney machinery, carried the product back to be marketed. The tight webbing of lines in lower New England has long been impressive; even in 1860 Massachusetts boasted that hardly a town was without railway service, while by 1890 more than 7,000 miles of track were in operation. Carrying staple articles, New England roads became remarkable for their low freight charges; operating for short distances between fairly large centers, they were long unusual in that their passenger receipts almost exactly balanced freight earnings; while they could point to better trackage and equipment, and to more attractive stations than American railroads in general. Charles Francis Adams and others labored effectively to lift them to a special level of safety.

Altogether, the history of Yankee "steelways" was well worth writing, and Mr. Harlow has executed it with a combination of scholarly care and narrative verve. He does justice to the five most important lines of the section. These were the Boston & Maine, which has long been the most extensive of the region; the Boston & Albany, whose natural fate was to be married to the New York Central; the Fitchburg, a pet child of the State, which gained international fame when the Hoosac Tunnel was regarded as a marvelous engineering feat; the Old Colony Railroad, serving the "land of the pine and the cranberry bog;" and the New York, New Haven, & Hartford, which after long decades of eight and ten per cent dividends slipped into spectacular bankruptcy. Each had its special points to be noted in the catalogue of fame. The Old Colony road, for example, operated the famous Boston-Fall River boat train for ninety years, the longest-lived train in American history; a train which for a time contained English-style carriages; a train with a conductor who was a Personage, perhaps the best-known railroadman in the country.

The Boston & Maine suffered from Ben Butler as the New Haven later suffered from that uncontrollable dictator Charles S. Mellen. As for the Fitchburg, it was tied tightly to the apron-strings of Beacon Hill and for a time expressed a grandiose vision—Boston would cast its railroad net over Canada and the Great Lakes.

Mr. Harlow does not fail to give due space to the smaller lines. The Central Vermont, of picturesque scenery and still more picturesque finances, is traced at length; and so is the New York & New England, once remarkable for crooked line and bizarre devices for avoiding bankruptcy. This N. Y. & N. E. furnishes a notable example of the way in which some once-famous roads have sunk almost without trace. At its apogee it operated more than 500 miles of track and controlled a steamboat line, yet it has now utterly vanished, its track largely dismantled, and its assets taken over by other corporations.

If New England produced no great railroad organizer to be kept as her own, she exported to other sections men whose fame will long be remembered. Mr. Harlow shows, indeed, that she has been a very remarkable seedbed of leadership in transportation. The Union Pacific was almost a New England enterprise, for Oakes Ames, T. C. Durant, and Grenville M. Dodge were all Yankees; while Collis P. Huntington of the Central Pacific came of the old Connecticut family. Everyone, too, has heard of John Murray Forbes of the C. B. & Q.; of Daniel Willard of the B. & O.; and of M. E. Ingalls of the Big Four. It is a familiar fact that Alvin Adams, whose name went to a great express company, was a Vermonter by birth; and Mr. Harlow brings out the additional circumstance that all of the original express companies of note found their beginnings in New England. Some other figures should be better known than they are: for example, James F. Joy and John W. Brooks, who removed to Detroit and made the Michigan Central one of the great early roads of the West.

Mr. Harlow's method is to some extent an antiquarian rather than a historical method. He is intensely interested not only in the human figures of his chronicle, but in picturesque details; in tickets with destinations indicated by rebuses, in two-foot gauges and quaint old coaches, in ante-bellum restaurant facilities and the station-bells which once announced train departures. Business history in any technical sense concerns him but little, while he says nothing of such matters as the part of the Boston & Maine in politics, with its effect on the careers of William E. Chandler and our American Winston Churchill. But he covers the main outlines of New England railroad development comprehensively; he has unearthed an immense treasury of lost facts; and his book is not merely readable but interesting from cover to cover. It is a distinguished first title in the promising new Railroads of America Series planned by the publishers.

Columbia University ALLAN NEVINS

The Cambridge Press, 1638–1692: A Reëxamination of the Evidence concerning the Bay Psalm Book and the Eliot Indian Bible as well as other contemporary books and people. By George Parker Winship. (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1945. ix + 385 pages with index, illus. $5.00.)

The search for fuller information on the beginnings of printing in this country has been a scholarly concern for more than a century. From time to time new documents have been found and new facts established. Popular accounts have often oversimplified and distorted these findings while the interpretations made by more serious investigators have not always been corroborative. George Parker Winship has now come forward with a cautious and judicious study which he calls in his subtitle "a reëxamination of the evidence concerning the Bay Psalm Book and the Eliot Indian Bible as well as other contemporary books and people." He dedicates the work to two earlier pathfinders, Samuel Abbott Green and George Emory Littlefield, "each of whom," he says, "convinced me fifty years ago that the opinions of the other concerning early printing at Cambridge were all wrong."

Printing began in Cambridge, Massachusetts, "when New England," as John P. Marquand once wrote, "was dark, mysterious and young." Mr. Winship, through his understanding of the period, brings light where there may have been darkness, and it is often a light that sparkles with his own wit. But some of the mystery endures. The history of the Cambridge press can be traced during its first years through an exasperating group of documents in which conflicting evidence, ambiguous statements, and gaps in information give a dusty answer to any historian who is hot for certainties. As Mr. Winship says, "Cautious rereading of the documents . . . engenders an uneasy feeling that a number of people were not telling all that they knew about what had been going on."

After Samuel Green took over the press in 1649 the record is more straightforward. In the case of the Eliot Indian Bible, Mr. Winship points out that the printing of few books of any period or place can be studied in such full detail. The idea for such a Bible was first a gleam in John Eliot's eye, and, step by step, we can read how he recognized the need for a translation of the Scriptures in every wigwam and can continue until we reach the list of names of those who received presentation copies of the completed book. Some of the problems arising out of the establishment of the press and the printing of the Bay Psalm Book can be solved only on the basis of probability. The arguments used by Mr. Winship in arriving at his solutions are convincing, in the light of present knowledge. But Stephen Day, who must still be regarded as "the first that set upon printing," emerges from this investigation as one of the most

famous names in our cultural history and one whose actual contribution is least known.

While Mr. Winship devotes many pages to the Bay Psalm Book and the Indian Bible, he is interested in all of the activities of the press: the other books for the Indians, the laws of the colony, election sermons, occasional pieces for Harvard College, and the writings of the Mathers. The Cambridge press issued *The Life and Death of Mr. Richard Mather* in 1670. "For the next hundred years," Mr. Winship observes, "the writings of the offspring of Richard Mather provided more work to keep the typesetters busy than any other single source except the lawmakers."

The Cambridge Press 1638–1692, together with *Printing in the Fifteenth Century*, published in 1940, grew out of lectures given by Mr. Winship as Rosenbach Fellow in Bibliography at the University of Pennsylvania. During his long and productive career in bibliographical scholarship he published many studies which have marked his progress toward his definitive work on the beginnings of English printing in America. The book goes far beyond the purely bibliographical in its interest, but it would be difficult to find another in which a knowledge of bibliography *per se* is better justified. It is a pleasure to observe the author as he turns to some 17th-century Cambridge imprint and, by an examination of its physical appearance, reconstructs the story of its printing.

A regrettable omission is his failure to include a list of works issued by the press. In 1939 Mr. Winship compiled *A Preliminary Checklist of Cambridge, Mass. Imprints*. With slight revision its inclusion would have made the present work more self-contained. Such a list is needed as a chronology to consult while reading and as a record of the total output of the press, as far as it is now known.

The New York Public Library GERALD D. MCDONALD

Tom Paine: America's Godfather, 1737–1809. By W. E. WOODWARD. (New York: E. P. Dutton & Company, 1945. 359 pages, biblio., index, illus. $3.50.)

The recent election of Thomas Paine to the Hall of Fame at New York University indicates a belated appreciation of his services to our country. Last summer Mayor Church of New Rochelle signed a proclamation restoring the citizenship his predecessors of 1806 had denied when they barred Paine from voting. In 1943 an American Air Force group placed a memorial plaque in Thetford, England, Paine's birthplace. Professor Dobie, in his delightful *A Texan in England*, describes the ceremonies and—what would have pleased Paine even more—a Flying Fortress which had been christened "Tom Paine" by its admiring crew. Bearing his stirring words: "Tyranny, like Hell, is not easily conquered," the bomber

"Tom Paine" helped defeat a tyrant far more dangerous than George III or Louis XIV.

In the dark days of February, 1942, President Roosevelt repeated in a nation-wide broadcast Paine's trenchant words: "These are the times that try men's souls." Happily for our country, events justified the President's further quotation from Paine: "The harder the sacrifice, the more glorious the triumph."

W. E. Woodward, writing an angry book about an angry man, has given us a good biography: *Tom Paine: America's Godfather.*

It is surprising that the movies have thus far neglected Paine's full, exciting life. Born in a humble Quaker home, after a meager education he learned his father's trade of stay-maker. Then followed a cruise on a privateer and a brief try at school-teaching. He was twice fired from his job as exciseman, once for breaking government rules and again for trying to organize his fellow-employees two centuries ahead of time.

In 1774 he came to America with nothing except his clothes, his pen, and a letter of introduction from Benjamin Franklin. That was all he needed. With such a sponsor, Paine soon found employment writing for the *Pennsylvania Magazine.*

In January, 1776, his *Common Sense* was published and after forty years of obscurity he became famous almost over night. The first in a series of vivid, widely read pamphlets, *Common Sense* attacked George III and urged America to cut her ties with Britain. Leading in six months' time to the Declaration of Independence, Paine's vibrant sentences had much the same effect on independence as *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, seventy-five years later, had in freeing the slaves. In the darkest days of the Revolution, Washington had Paine's pamphlets, *The American Crisis*, read to his down-cast, ragged Continentals. Written on a drumhead while Paine served with our little army, his passionate phrases were of inestimable help in restoring morale. Never has America had such a powerful pamphleteer.

Rewarded to a slight extent by appointment as Secretary of the Congressional Committee on Foreign Affairs, his pen soon got him into difficulties. Never too discreet, his attack on Silas Deane lead to French protests, and he resigned to escape removal. In 1781, however, he went to France as an unofficial advisor to Colonel Laurens on a successful mission for more help. He received some grants from our government and 275 acres of confiscated farm land in New Rochelle.

In 1787, he returned to Europe to visit his mother and promote an iron bridge he had invented. Nothing substantial came of his new idea beyond the construction of one bridge over the Wear at Sunderland, England, where it is still in use. Then once more his pen got him into trouble. He wrote *The Rights of Man* to defend the French Revolution,

and barely escaped an English jail by a hasty crossing to France. There the French Revolution was under way, and Paine, never one to sidestep, soon was elected to the Convention and made an honorary citizen. After the radical Jacobins took over, Paine was imprisoned for opposing the execution of the King and owed only to luck his good fortune in escaping the guillotine. Gouverneur Morris, our minister in Paris, was inactive, to say the least, in Paine's behalf. Finally James Monroe, successor to Morris, persuaded the French to free Paine, who in 1802 returned to America.

No fatted calf awaited the returning traveller. His savage attacks on Washington for not obtaining his release from the French prison embittered many. But Paine's *Age of Reason* did even more to alienate American opinion. Paine's bitter assault on revealed religion, written from a deist's point of view, led to practical ostracism during his few unhappy remaining years. Not for generations was his reputation to be restored, his invaluable services to his adopted country rightly recognized.

Mr. Woodward has told all this in interesting fashion. He has wisely included extracts from Paine's matchless pamphlets. He attacks Paine's detractors with a vigor worthy of Paine himself. Although Mr. Woodward's biography brings us nothing new, it will serve as a good introduction to one whose splendid services in our Revolution have been too long neglected. It is to be regretted, however, that Mr. Woodward did not give more space to Paine's service with Washington's army. And a more judicial attitude by the biographer would have kept this reviewer from sometimes wondering if Mr. Woodward "doth protest too much." But these defects are small, and Mr. Woodward's book is a worthy addition to the increasing list of books on Paine.

If this review has interested its readers in Paine, they may desire to visit his little cottage in New Rochelle, which, with the adjoining Paine Memorial Hall, contains many items closely associated with America's godfather.

New Rochelle, New York EDWARD W. STITT, JR.

Rochester: The Water-Power City, 1812–1854. By BLAKE F. MCKELVEY. (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1945. xvi + 383 pages, illus., maps. $4.00.)

To many metropolitans the vast hinterland north of Manhattan is terra incognita. To others it is a glorious region of perennial discovery, with something stimulating at every turn. Blake McKelvey in his new book, *Rochester: The Water-Power City*, gives us a well-documented glimpse of one of the unique cities that arose in a wilderness to aid in tapping the resources of a continent that New York might thrive. In fact, Dr. McKelvey restricts his view of the history of Rochester to the period 1812–

1854 when the Grand Erie Canal was the occasion of new villages and rising cities—cities like Utica, Rome, Syracuse, and Buffalo.

Dr. McKelvey makes his subject a case history, and one that provides a good yardstick for other up-state cities. He employs the usual sequence often used by other writers, but to this he adds his own interpretation of how the town grew, giving special attention to the period 1818 to 1834—important dates in Rochester's growth. Nor does he neglect to cast light upon beginnings that affected later development. One would think that Rochester was continually running into luck, for almost every challenge proved a later advantage. The hundred-acre tract had been lightly bestowed upon a strange bushranging Tory named Ebenezer (Indian) Allan, who seemed to have a habit of collecting wives and making them live under the same roof, until they fell out, or fell into the river. Then, by good fortune, the site came into the hands of the Pulteney estate, and passed into the ownership of three officers of the Revolution, Col. Nathaniel Rochester, Charles Carroll, and William Fitzhugh, all from Maryland. This was about 1800, but development did not begin until subsequent inspections had indicated the proximity of enough settlers to make a mill site or a small settlement practicable. The challenging problem that faced these new owners was the great chasm of the Genesee River that divided the land, as if to say: "thus far and no farther." Until 1812 getting across that chasm meant going upstream to a ford. That spring, however, "the framework of the bridge was sufficiently completed to permit" crossing by foot, and during the remainder of the year the new saw mill "kept busy sawing boards for the bridge and for several lot holders" who were already on hand. Once built, the bridge served as a convenient way for emigrants moving west.

Though inspired by Southern gentlemen, Rochester was destined to attract New England settlers, and, with the completion of the Erie Canal aqueduct, the character of the town was established. This aqueduct, a mighty engineering triumph, was officially opened in 1825, and immediately the boom which had been smouldering during the construction years flared upward like a rocket. Rochester became a boom town of the first magnitude. There was a grand celebration with state barges coming from New York and Albany. Indeed, Governor DeWitt Clinton himself made the journey. Shipments, which "started in considerable volume in the spring of 1823, though it was October before boats could use the aqueduct," gradually grew in volume. The opportunity for transportation to buying centers greatly stimulated business. The town grew, becoming not only a canal port but a water-power city whose mills were engaged in producing flour in vast quantities, leading to the name "Flour City." Its early fathers were sturdy characters, and Dr. McKelvey presents their faces for our inspection in several plates.

Meanwhile the young community had experienced the social and political upheaval of 1818–1829 (Chapter VI) and the growing pains of becoming a city, 1829–1834 (Chapter VII). In the development of the scheme for attracting settlers the "reckless" Sam Patch had jumped over the falls with a bear. He had two successful jumps, these feats attracting hundreds to the scene. Each jump seemed more of a risk than the other, and the third and final leap over the falls on November 13, 1829, settled Sam but made Rochester talked about all over the nation.

When Rochester settled down to urban development it gave rise to well-organized business concerns, but social and cultural institutions had stamped the people with an intellectual character, leading one inquirer to publish an article in the *Democrat* (1844), asking: "Shall Rochester be a Manufacturing Town?" Prosperity flowed from the city's twenty-one mills but criticism was leveled at the business sense of the community in not tapping the full power afforded by the three falls that leaped down the gorge. Promoters agitated for greater industrial expansion.

But Rochester did grow, safely and conservatively. It attracted the solid citizen, and with him those who developed leadership in great social and economic movements. There were great literary lights, eminent preachers, able judges. Rochester will be remembered for Lewis Henry Morgan and Frederick Douglass, as it will for its later Susan B. Anthony.

The author dates the urban maturity of the city between 1850 and 1854, or at least heads his final chapter "Toward Urban Maturity." Rochester had grown up, but had not yet become the great city that was destined to be the home of technical enterprises—the optical, photographic, thermometer, gear, and clothing capital of a nation. But, to many, Rochester with its rapid growth was still a mysterious city, set in a countryside of alluring beauty. The author mentions this, observing in his final paragraph: "A 'Gothamite,' visiting Rochester in the spring of 1855, described it at some length as the Mysterious City. The mysterious disappearance of William Morgan, the mysterious plates of Joseph Smith, the mysterious rappings of the Fox sisters . . ."

Dr. McKelvey has produced an enviable example of good writing, well documented, and well organized. It is worth reading by all who are interested in knowing how America grew. Publication is through the Rochester Public Library (John A. Lowe, Director) Kate Gleason Fund, of which this book is *Publication One*. Harvard University Press did the printing, and the copyright is in the name of Harvard College, its President and Fellows.

Rochester, New York ARTHUR C. PARKER

An Introduction to the Papers of the New York Prize Court, 1861–1865. By Madeline Russell Robinton. (New York: Columbia University Press, 1945. 203 pages. $2.75.)

During the American Civil War, vessels seized by the United States for attempted violation of the blockade of the Confederacy were sent to convenient Union ports where their cases could be adjudicated in district courts established to deal with prizes. The principal places selected for handling such ships were New Orleans (after April, 1862), Key West, Washington, Baltimore, Providence, Philadelphia, Boston, and New York.

The sources for the history of the captured vessels, up to the time that they were disposed of, are largely the documents they carried when taken, and the official records of their fate in Court. Among the former were registers (or enrollments and licenses), manifests, invoices, bills of lading, articles, crew lists, clearance papers, log books, and other papers including private letters. The court records contained depositions of ship's personnel, briefs, claimants' evidence, and official reports on the value and the sale of prize goods. All such exiting materials fell within the scope of the Survey of Federal Archives, established in 1936 to prepare an inventory of Federal records located outside Washington.

The present volume contains a study of the documents relating to prize cases, 197 in all, which in the years 1861 to 1865 passed through the District Court for the Southern District of New York. These papers were preserved in successive courthouses in New York City. After being inventoried by the Federal Archives Survey, they were microfilmed by the Library of Columbia University.

It was through her interest in the Prize Court Papers and her work in arranging them for microfilming that Mrs. Robinton was led to assemble the material here presented. This includes, in successive chapters, a description of the character of the papers, the history of the background of the Court, an account of the Prize Court's procedure, the story of an official investigation of the sale of prizes in New York, a summary of the disposition of the various prizes, and a résumé of the contents of the papers themselves. Appended to the text is a comprehensive, classified bibliography. According to the author, "the microfilm of the New York prize court papers is intended to make it possible for historians interested in the various phases of the history of the Confederacy, of the blockade, of shipping and of business organization and relationships, conveniently to explore these raw materials of the period." Hitherto this has never been done. The present *Introduction* offers in a brief but thorough and attractive form, an accurate and intelligible description of the contents of the prize court papers and of how the documents have been arranged in the microfilm.

Queens College of the City of New York John Perry Pritchett

Delafield: The Family History. By Brig. Gen. John Ross Delafield, A.M., LL.B., D.S.M. (Privately printed, 1945. 2 vols. totaling xxxv + 1,063 pages. Quarto. $55.00. Address: The Delafield Family Association, 15 William St., New York 5, N. Y.)

This admirable compilation is the result of more than 34 years of deep study and careful research by General Delafield, who was assisted by English, Irish, and American historians and genealogists of recognized standing. The information gathered is based largely upon original records and other authoritative sources some of which are now destroyed. The books cover not only all the Delafields in America, but they contain also those of the name in many parts of England and Ireland.

Of particular interest are the Appendices describing more than eighty families as part of this lineage, some of which are traced back to mediaeval times. A valuable feature also is the beginning of several chapters with an account of the political and social conditions in Ireland from 1200 to 1500, as well as in England from the 14th to the 18th century. Pedigree-charts precede the chapters throughout the work. The indices of persons and places are very complete.

It is shown that the Delafield family is probably of Norman origin. The pedigree is traced back generation by generation to a Richard de la ffelde whose name appears in Irish records as early as 1188. From him the family is traced to William de la ffelde who was born in Ireland, whence he emigrated to England. His name appears on record in Westcote, Buckinghamshire, in 1374.

John Delafield, immigrant ancestor of the American family, was born in London in 1748. He arrived in New York in 1783 and was a merchant there until his death on July 3, 1824. He married on December 11, 1784, Ann Hallett who was the daughter of Joseph Hallett, of Hallett's Cove, Newtown, Long Island. The Hallett family is traced back to William Hallett of Marshwood, Dorset, who died January 21, 1638.

The work is an example of fine bookmaking. It is printed on all-rag paper, in two quarto volumes, totaling 1,097 pages, and is enriched with more than 200 full-page illustrations including photogravure portraits, reproductions of old documents and maps. There are also 40 coats-of-arms printed in colors. The edition is limited to 200 copies.

As these volumes contain so much newly discovered material, students of American genealogy will find them important.

The New York Public Library Henry C. Strippel

Johnny Appleseed, A Voice in the Wilderness: The Story of the Pioneer, John Chapman. A Centennial Tribute, edited by LESLIE MARSHALL. (Paterson, N. J.: Swedenborg Press, 1945. v + 79 pages, map.)

This Centennial Tribute to Johnny Appleseed is a very gracious gesture to recall to our memory a whimsical character who endeared himself to the hearts of the American people a hundred or more years ago.

No doubt he was christened John Chapman and was born, as they say, in Leominster, Massachusetts, on September 26, 1774: research has a devastating way of unearthing such things. But is there any magic in the name of John Chapman? Has the city of Mansfield, Ohio, where he once lived, made a mistake in celebrating the last Friday in September as "Johnny Appleseed Day"? Did Governor Bricker think of John Chapman when issuing his proclamation setting forth the last week of September as "Apple Week"? Perish the thought! and let us cling to the heart-warming legends of the gentle, kindly saint, scattering appleseeds about the countryside, known and dearly beloved by us all—Johnny Appleseed.

Of all the tributes—and there are many—the "Song for the Apple Orchards" by B. T. Williams strikes this writer as best:

> When April flings her tender green
> Through all the old Northwest,
> When apple orchards spread their bloom
> Across the country's breast,
> There be some dreamers who declare
> That through spring sun and rain
> The wraith of Johnny Appleseed,
> Strange zealot Johnny Appleseed,
> Clear-visioned Johnny Appleseed
> Swings down the trails again.

New-York Historical Society GEORGE A. ZABRISKIE

Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences. Volume I, Number 1, January 1946. Edited by GEORGE ROSEN, et al. (Published quarterly by Henry Schuman, 20 E. 70th Street, New York 21, N. Y. 183 pages, advs. $7.50 a year; single copies, $2.50.)

The first number (January 1946) of the *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* has made its appearance. It is to be published quarterly—in January, April, July, and October—and is to be devoted to the publication of articles "relating to all aspects of the history of medicine, public health, dentistry, nursing, pharmacy, veterinary medicine and the various sciences that impinge on medicine." The editor of the *Journal*, in an introduction which he has entitled: "What is Past,

is Prologue," informs the reader of the need for such a journal and gives the range of subjects that he hopes it will cover in the future. We take from this a few of his remarks:

"History is one of the most powerful driving forces in human development. Every situation that man has faced and every problem that he has had to solve have been the product of historical developments and processes." *** "To understand our own society, to be capable of playing an intelligent role in shaping our own civilization, we must have knowledge of the actions of the past." *** "Medical thought of the past is an important cultural element in the training of every physician, and of every person connected in any way with the provision of medical care. It is an essential element of our culture and thus the concern of everyone." *** "While the scope of the *Journal* will be as broad as possible, it will not publish bibliographies or papers of a philological nature. . . . Consequently, we shall not stress the technical . . . aspects of medical history, but will endeavor, while maintaining the highest literary and scholarly standards, to present studies that can be of interest to as large a section of the medical profession as possible."

In glancing over the contents of this first number, I think the last statement might be amended by adding the following: "and to the general historian." As an example, there is a scholarly article found within its pages, entitled, "The London Years of Benjamin Waterhouse," by Josiah Charles Trent, in which there is a great deal of historical information concerning this controversial New England physician and his London friends, who it appears, included the famous Quaker, Dr. John Fothergill (physician and friend of the American Colonies), Joseph Priestly (clergyman and chemist of renown), Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Paine, Gilbert Stuart, Benjamin West, and others. Among the books reviewed in this number, is one that might well be of great value to the student of American history, entitled: *Documents Pertaining to the Medical Supplies within the North American Colonies*. These are but two items of a number that might be of interest to readers of Colonial history, whether they be physicians or laymen.

This review cannot be concluded without commenting upon the attractive and dignified format and arrangement of this first number of a magazine devoted to the history of medicine and its allied sciences. We congratulate the Editor and the Publisher and wish them success in their venture.

Clinical Professor of Surgery FENWICK BEEKMAN, M.D.
New York University Medical College

The Board of Trustees of
The New-York
Historical Society,
being desirous of expressing its appreciation of the
quarter century of generous and devoted service
and outstanding leadership of

George Albert Zabriskie

as Patron, Trustee, Treasurer and President of the
Society, has caused this testimonial of friendship,
admiration and gratitude to be prepared and adopted
by the Official Board on behalf of the members of the
Society this 16th day of April, 1946.

A VERY pleasant surprise awaited our President on his return from a winter in Florida when, at the official Board meeting on May 21st, Dr. Arthur H. Merritt presented him, in the name of the Society, with the testimonial which we reproduce above. In making the presentation, Dr. Merritt spoke feelingly of the quarter century of President Zabriskie's generous devotion to the Society and of how much it had meant to the members of the Board to have him as their personal friend. Mr. Zabriskie was deeply moved by the thought which prompted the simple ceremony and, in thanking his associates, said that the scroll, signed by each member of the Board, would remain one of his most treasured possessions.

ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIETY

by Elizabeth Marting

ON MAY 21, 1863, the original water colors purchased from the widow of John James Audubon reached the Society. Eighty-three years later—on May 21, 1946—Mr. Paul Manship, N.A., gave the third lecture in the Audubon series. Color slides by Mr. Charles T. Miller, the Society's versatile photographer, illustrated Mr. Manship's talk on "Audubon the Artist."

June 3rd brought the private showing of the Charles Larned Robinson Collection of Early American Apple Parers. On the following afternoon the exhibition was opened to the public.

Monday, June 10th, was the day of the annual "Strawberry Festival." Mr. Leonidas Westervelt, Vice-President of the Society, spoke informally on "Song Memories" with the distinguished assistance of Mrs. Victor D. Werner, soprano, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. R. Roe Black, of Douglaston, Long Island. A large and enthusiastic crowd was present to enjoy the program, the traditional refreshments, and the garden refurbished by the maintenance staff with geraniums, marigolds, and petunias.

As always, too, a number of outside organizations made use of the Society's auditorium: the New York Society for General Semantics daily from April 20th through April 28th, the Pewter Collectors' Club of America on April 27th, and the High School Clerical Assistants' Association of Greater New York on May 16th. The Early American Industries Association held morning and afternoon sessions on Friday, May 10th; Mr. John Davis Hatch, Director of the Albany Institute of History and Art, presided and Miss Janet R. MacFarlane, Acting Director of the New York State Historical Association, spoke on the Cooperstown Farmers' Museum. Miss Barck, Mr. Holloway, Mr. Shelley, and Mr. Wall were heard also.

Mr. Zabriskie graciously made it possible to present each member of the Walpole Society visiting the galleries on May 25th with a copy—made from the original 1770 copperplate—of Sir William Johnson's Indian testimonial.

Mr. Vail addressed the Massachusetts Historical Society's May 9th meeting at Boston on "The Bloody Heathen Ready to Knock Us in the Head: The Stories of Certain Indian Captivities of New England." On May 17th, in Washington, Miss Barck led a discussion of the Librarians' Section, American Association of Museums, her subject being "The Relation of the Library to the Museum in Historical Societies."

Mr. Wall represented the Society at an evening celebration in Marble Collegiate Church on May 5th of the granting of a charter by William

III to the Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York. On the occasion of this 250th anniversary, the sexton assumed Dutch dress to hand Sir Francis Evans, British Consul-General in New York, twelve shillings symbolic of the church's yearly payment to the Crown. The original charter and seal were on view at the Society through June 30th with prints, portraits, silver, Bibles, psalm books, old maps, and similar items of interest from the church's holdings and the Society's own collections.

Thomas Jefferson High School in Brooklyn was the first port of call, in May, for the traveling loan exhibition on 17th- and 18th-century New York arranged by Mr. Wall in cooperation with the Board of Education's school-museum program. Entitled "When Old New York Was Young," the display is divided into sections concerned with the purchase of Manhattan Island, Dutch New Amsterdam, New York under the English, the Revolutionary period, and New York under the Federal Constitution; it was designed primarily to illustrate the growth and advancement of the city, its customs and people, and to create a better understanding of the roots of democracy in colonial times.

In connection with this new service the Society will conduct an essay contest at each school where the exhibition is shown. Topics are to be outlined by the Society and prizes awarded through the generosity of Mr. Zabriskie. It is expected that the display will shortly begin an extensive tour of the city's high schools and help to familiarize increasing numbers of young people with the Society and its collections.

On June 11th and 13th a Teacher's College class in Cultural Resources of New York City heard Mr. Shelley on Audubon and Pennsylvania Folk Art, and on June 26th Mr. Wall welcomed the School Art League for its annual meeting and awards of medals and scholarships in our auditorium.

The building will be closed to the public for the customary summer recess from August 1st through September 2nd. On September 14th that portion of "John James Audubon: The Birds of America" housed in the South Gallery will have its final showing, while the North Gallery, possibly of greater popular interest, will remain open for another two weeks. Looking ahead from there—

October 1: "American Presentation Silver," first major exhibition of the fall season, will be opened in the South Gallery.

October 6–12: A special display will anticipate the 100th anniversary of the founding, in 1847, of the College of the City of New York.

October 15: "The Historic Hudson in Drawings, Prints, and Photographs" will make its appearance in the North Gallery and remain on view through March 15, 1947.

October 26–November 24: The Allied Artists of America are to hold their 33rd Annual Exhibition in Dexter Hall.

December 6: Members and friends will welcome the St. Nicholas Day festival and the opening of the month-long Christmas show.

RECENT ACCESSIONS

PHOTOGRAPH and description of the Beekman house; volume of photographs of yachts and yacht races in the 1890s and another of souvenirs of New York City's centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration, 1889, with water-color drawings of all badges used and engraved certificate of thanks to William B. Beekman for his services to the committee. *Gift of Dr. Fenwick Beekman.*

Wax bust of Mrs. Louise Adele Dickerson Gould by Augustus Saint-Gaudens; marble bust of Miss Margaret Leupp by John Quincy Adams Ward; oil portraits of Mrs. Edward C. Post by Raimondo de Madrazo, George Campbell Cooper by John White Alexander, and Edwin Booth as "Iago" by Thomas Hicks; and three oil portraits of the Misses Leupp by Asher B. Durand. *Received from the Cooper Union Museum.*

Four uniforms worn by the donor as a lieutenant-colonel in the Army Air Corps. *Gift of Mr. Paul H. Downing.*

Weather record kept by Hamilton Fish (1808–1893), grandfather of the donor, from 1866 until his death; two account books, 1802–1827, of the proprietors of Potsdam: Herman LeRoy, Nicholas Fish, and others, who in 1802 purchased the town of Potsdam, New York; partition deed and deed of exchange between Peter Kean, Robert Watts, and Luther Bradish, September 1, 1826, for "Moira," Franklin County. *Gift of Mr. Stuyvesant Fish.*

Account book of Gen. Philip Schuyler (1733–1804), Saratoga, from August, 1764, to March, 1770, and 15 letters addressed to him at Saratoga and as U.S. Consul in Liverpool; business papers, 1778–1795, of his son, John Bradstreet Schuyler; and 29 indentures for lands in Saratoga County, 1730–1817. *Gift of Miss Lucille de Luze Foley.*

Manuscript by-laws and minutes of the New Bridge Oyster Company of New Bridge (now Bellmore), Long Island, 1863–1867. *Gift of Mr. Sidney Forman.*

Additional papers of Chevalier Charles Frederick de Loosey, grandfather of the donor, including the letters of notification and certificate awarding the Golden Cross of the Imperial and Distinguished Order of Guadelupe of Mexico to Chevalier de Loosey, 28 letters concerning Mexican affairs during Maximilian's reign, and a volume of telegrams, 1866–1867, between the Emperor, Chevalier de Loosey, and Empress Charlotte. *Gift of Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer.*

Marble bust of James F. Drummond, grandfather of the donor, by John Quincy Adams Ward and a marble bust of I. Wyman Drummond, uncle of the donor, by Victor D. Brenner, 1912. *Gift of Mr. James D. Herbert.*

"Crazy quilt" made for the donor in 1885 by his grandmother, Mrs. Isaac W. Vosburgh of Albany, from pieces contributed by friends. *Gift of Mr. John V. Irwin.*

Dress uniform worn by the donor as a captain in the U.S. Marine Corps. *Gift of Mr. William Landauer.*

Collection of bills and business letters, 1862–1868, from New York City firms to D. H. Tripp and Company of Peoria, Illinois. *Gift of Mrs. Walter J. Marsh.*

Silver salad fork and spoon, wedding gifts to the donor's parents in 1875; 19th-century candle snuffers, boot jack, and scales. *Gift of Mrs. Irving McKesson.*

Oil portrait of Thomas Addis Emmet (1764–1827), by Samuel F. B. Morse, given to the New York Law Institute by Miss Lydia F. Emmet, great-granddaughter of the subject. *Received from the New York Law Institute.*

Books, pamphlets, and manuscripts of and relating to Rev. R. Heber Newton, D.D. (1840–1914), father of the donor; manuscript bill, 1749, of the executors of Mrs. Mary Battersby; reports and histories dealing with the Spanish-American War and World War I; newspapers, leaflets, clippings, and manuscripts concerning the Bull Moose Party; five school books, a child's book, and a spelling dictionary of 1742. *Gift of Mr. F. Maurice Newton.*

Three oil paintings of Chinese harbor scenes by George Chinnery (1774–1852), pair of Chinese porcelain vases, and a carved ivory glove stretcher made in China. *Gift of Miss Alice Temple Parkin.*

Two miniatures on ivory by unidentified artists of James Bowne Parsons, grandfather of the donor, and Edward Parsons (born 1848), uncle of the donor, as a child. *Gift of Mrs. Henry S. Redmond.*

W.A.C. uniform worn by the donor. *Gift of Capt. Louise Riederer, U.S.A.*

Marble bust of Richard Smith Clark (1803–1884), great-grandfather of the donor, executed by G. M. Benzoni at Rome in 1854. *Gift of Miss Helen M. Rives.*

Jenny Lind's Album (London, Jullien Company) and a volume of music composed or published by John C. Andrews in the 1830s. *Gift of Mr. Morgan H. Seacord.*

Collection of 320 greeting cards for men and women in the armed forces of the United States during World War II. *Gift of Mr. S. Q. Shannon, Director of the Greeting Card Industry.*

Fourteen New York City deeds and leases, 1757–1832, principally for property on Lombard Street. *Gift of Mr. Arthur Sutherland.*

Oil portrait of Mrs. James Donaldson (1807–1878), grandaunt of the donor, attributed to Henry Inman. *Gift of Mrs. Maria Banks Taylor.*

Staffordshire tea pot, King's Rose pattern. *Gift of Mr. Frank Van Vleet Tompkins.*

Family Bible of the donor's grandparents, Royall and Margaret H. (Walworth) Hewins containing genealogical records of the Hewins and Tuller families; two group photographs, a daguerreotype, and 29 *carte-de-visite* photographs of Civil War officers, including Capt. Lorenzo Wellington Tuller (the donor's father) of the 60th Regiment, New York State Volunteers; also Capt. Tuller's diary, commissions, letters, and documents relating to his service and regiment during the Civil War. *Gift of Miss Margaret Walworth Tuller.*

Volume of 48 Civil War letters and papers of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer (1845–1905), First Lieutenant, Company I, New York State Volunteers; photograph of the coach of Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer (1765–1839), Albany, 1830, now in the Philadelphia Museum; engraved copy of John R. Bleeker's map of the manor of Rensselaerswick, 1767; engraved portraits of Rensselaer Van Rensselaer and Cortlandt Van Rensselaer; and a photograph of Union and Confederate generals at Gettysburg, April 29, 1893. *Gift of Mr. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer.*

Pottery sugar bowl from Holland which belonged to Edward Voorhies (the donor's great-uncle) of Gravesend, Kings County. *Gift of Miss Arlene Brooks Voorhies.*

Oil portrait of Carl Schurz (1829–1906) by Ferraris, 1900. *Gift of Mr. James P. Warburg.*

Sheraton-style mahogany dining table which belonged to Israel Corse (1819–1885), grandfather of the donor. *Gift of Mrs. Francis Parsons Webb.*

Water-color portrait by the donor of Mrs. Jean Reid, *c.* 1915; *Beautifying Country Homes* (New York, 1870), by Jacob Weidenmann, landscape architect of Hartford, Connecticut, and father of the donor; lithograph of the city of Hartford published by Jacob Weidenmann *c.* 1861; *Floral Keepsake for 1850* (New York); three boy dolls made for the donor and her two sisters *c.* 1880; doll's bookcase with 23 miniature books; tin inkstand, tinder set, and a camphene lamp. *Gift of Miss Marguerite Weidenman.*

Lithograph by N. Currier, 1850, of the first appearance of Jenny Lind at Castle Garden, September 11, 1850; water color by E. H. Potthast of the New York Aquarium; two editions of the Charter of the United Nations; and 27 additional volumes of historical and biographical interest. *Gift of Mr. George A. Zabriskie.*

THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, CENTRAL PARK WEST & 77TH STREET

FOUNDED 1804

HOURS

THE LIBRARY

Open daily except Sundays: 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Holidays: 1 to 5 P.M.

THE ART GALLERIES AND MUSEUM

Open free to the public daily except Mondays,
from 1 to 5 P.M.
Saturdays: 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

The building is closed on New Year's Day, July 4th, Thanksgiving, and Christmas, and during the month of August.

EGYPTIAN COLLECTIONS

The Egyptian Collections of The New-York Historical Society are on exhibition in The Brooklyn Museum, weekdays, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.: Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 5 P.M.